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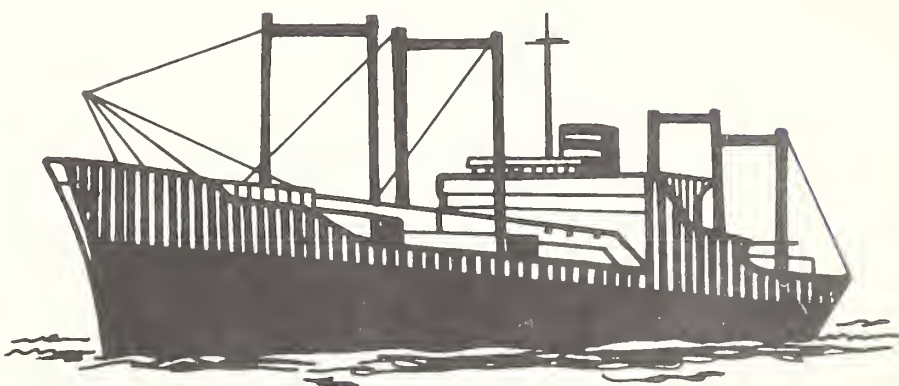
Eleanor DeBlasi

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



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Agricultural Exports Help Balance of Payments
U. S. Trade With the EEC
Export and Import Highlights
Government Program Export Highlights
Trade Statistics, July-March

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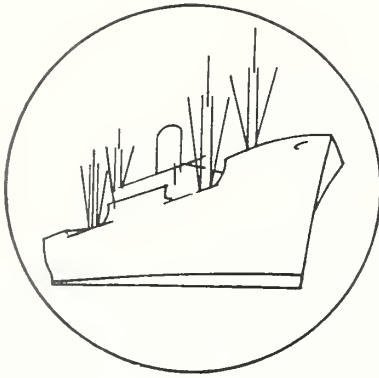
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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
 Development and Trade Analysis Division
 Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

U.S. agricultural exports are one of the major bright spots in the unfavorable U.S. balance-of-payments picture. Farm product shipments, which reached a peak in 1964, are helping offset the dollar drain flowing in large part from U.S. investments abroad, cold war outlays, and tourist expenditures. Large U.S. dollar deficits and losses of monetary gold are genuine causes for concern, and efforts to expand agricultural exports are likely to improve the situation. Such efforts include increased availability of credit in some instances, stimulating increased buying power in developing countries, expanding market development programs, reducing foreign trade barriers, and exercising sound judgment in arranging for barter and the use of subsidies. The growth of U.S. agricultural exports, as a result of fulfilling these needs, could improve the U.S. balance-of-payments position by as much as several hundred million dollars a year.

* * * * *

This issue brings together several time series on U.S. agricultural and nonagricultural trade with the European Economic Community (EEC). The EEC is the best U.S. customer for a wide variety of agricultural exports, aggregating 20 percent of the total in 1957-64. The United States imports few agricultural commodities from this area. Exporters to the 6 countries making up the Common Market, with its Common Agricultural Policy including the variable levy system, need to keep informed about important trade shifts. The United States has maintained its overall share of both the EEC agricultural and nonagricultural import market. However, the variable import levy system, imposed first in 1962, has in some instances (especially for wheat flour and poultry) significantly reduced U.S. access to the Common Market.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$5,033 million in July-April of fiscal 1964-65 compared with \$5,078 million for the same months a year earlier. Substantial gains occurred in exports of corn, soybeans, cottonseed and soybean oils, oil-cake and meal, inedible tallow, hides and skins, and dairy products. Smaller gains were noted for fruits and preparations, flaxseed, and grain sorghums. More than offsetting were substantial declines in wheat and flour, cotton, rice, and tobacco and somewhat smaller reductions for vegetables and preparations, meats and products, poultry products, and rye.

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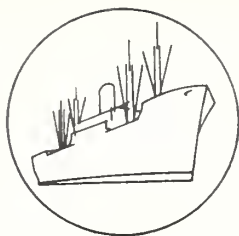
Agricultural exports to the EEC totaled an estimated \$1,027 million in July-March of 1964-65 compared with \$1,021 million in the previous year. Exports of commodities subject to variable levies declined to \$336 million from \$346 million a year ago. Much of the decline associated with reduced exports of wheat, was offset by a sharp rise in exports of feed grains. Commodities not subject to variable levies rose to an estimated \$691 million from \$675 million. There were substantial increases in exports of soybeans, vegetable oils, variety meats, and tallow.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural exports in July-December 1964 were record high for the period, totaling \$3,241 million or 11 percent above the same period of 1963. A rise in dollar sales made up nearly half the increase, advancing \$127 million from a year earlier. This occurred despite a number of factors which adversely affected U.S. dollar exports of farm products -- including larger world crops of some commodities. The most significant features of the export situation for U.S. farm products in July-December 1964 were the decline in dollar sales of wheat and flour from the record of the last 6 months of 1963 and continued substantial increases in commercial exports of oilseeds and products, feed grains, and animals and products. Dollar exports of dairy products increased sharply in 1963 and 1964. Exports under Government-financed programs, primarily under P.L. 480, totaled \$872 million, 20 percent higher than in the comparable period of 1963.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption declined by 5 percent in July-March of 1964-65 from the same period a year earlier, to \$2,935 million. The decline occurred in imports of supplementary (partially competitive) products; imports of complementary (noncompetitive) items were about equal to the level of a year earlier. The decline in supplementary imports was dominated by beef and veal and cane sugar.



SPECIAL in this issue

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS HELP BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

by

Robert L. Tontz, Harry W. Henderson, and McGehee H. Spears 1/

U.S. agricultural exports are one of the major bright spots in the unfavorable U.S. balance-of-payments picture. Our farm product shipments, which reached a record peak in 1964, are helping offset the dollar drain flowing in large part from U.S. investment abroad, cold war outlays, and tourist expenditures.

Large U.S. dollar deficits and losses of monetary gold are genuine cause for concern. Even though the United States is the principal banker of the free world, any potential weakness of the dollar poses the threat of serious monetary and trade problems for us and our friends abroad. Further expansion of exports, including U.S. agricultural shipments, is high on the list of measures advocated to correct the balance-of-payments problem.

Meaning of Terms

The role of agricultural exports in helping to stem the dollar outflow may be measured first by their contribution to the U.S. balance of trade. The balance of trade refers only to the difference (surplus or deficit) in value between merchandise exports and imports moving between the United States and the rest of the world. The U.S. balance of trade has been favorable for many years.

The balance of payments, as distinct from balance of trade, covers all types of economic transactions involving the exchange of goods, services, gold, and capital claims between residents of the United States and residents of the rest of the world during any given period. The trade balance, therefore, is only one factor -- but an important factor -- in the balance-of-payments computation.

The concept of a balance-of-payments surplus or deficit requires that a distinction be made between some international transactions and others. The U.S. balance-of-payments position is presently measured by the change in U.S. monetary reserve assets, including gold and U.S. short-term liabilities to foreigners. By this measure, the overall payments balance was in deficit by

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\$2.8 billion in 1964; U.S. monetary reserve assets declined by \$171 million (the net gold loss was \$125 million), and U.S. short-term official and banking liabilities and foreign holdings of other liquid assets in the United States increased by \$2.6 billion.

Dollar Exports

Although the U.S. balance-of-payments position continues unfavorable, it would be much worse were it not for the significant contribution made by U.S. agricultural exports. During 1960-64, the value of total U.S. agricultural exports rose from \$4.8 billion to a record peak of \$6.3 billion -- an increase of 31 percent. Most of this gain came from commercial sales -- the approximately 75 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports that are sold for dollars.

In 1960, the portion of U.S. agricultural commodity exports sold abroad for dollars totaled \$3,360 million. Every year since then, more has been sold for dollars than in the preceding year. In 1964, U.S. sales for dollars reached an alltime high of \$4,589 million. ^{2/} Selling for dollars in the foreign market helps in a very direct way to close the balance-of-payments gap (table 1).

Dollar "Earnings"

Besides U.S. exports of agricultural commodities for dollars, there are also imputed dollar earnings (and repayments on prior Title IV P.L. 480 credits) from U.S. agricultural exports under Government programs. The United States is getting helpful balance-of-payments assistance from the approximately one-fourth of U.S. agricultural exports that move under Government programs of the Food-for-Peace Program, principally exports under P.L. 480. These shipments had a value of \$1,758 million in 1964. Imputed dollar earnings (and Title IV dollar repayments) from these exports in that year amounted to \$327 million.

Foreign currencies generated under Title I, P.L. 480, are being used to pay such bills as embassy expenses, military outlays, and costs of market development operations carried on all over the world; an estimated \$208 million was used for these purposes in 1964.

The P.L. 480 barter program, which involves the exchange of U.S. farm products for various materials and services, also is helping by eliminating certain U.S. dollar expenditures abroad. In 1964, the United States saved \$113 million by bartering surplus food and fiber for such goods as post exchange supplies, petroleum, and jute bags, and for such services as modification of foreign-based U.S. aircraft and repairs of ships.

The long-term credit program under Title IV of P.L. 480 is beginning to give some balance-of-payments assistance now, and will provide more as time goes by.

^{2/} Based on balance-of-payments components of merchandise exports financed by Government grants and capital. Commercial sales for dollars, as compiled in the Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, ERS, equaled \$3,342 million in 1960 and \$4,577 million in 1964. The latter data are compiled mostly from reports of agencies which administer Government-financed programs; thus, they differ from the sources used for balance-of-payments purposes.

Table 1.--U.S. merchandise export earnings: Total, agricultural, and non-agricultural, calendar years 1960-64 1/

Item	: 1960	: 1961	: 1962	: 1963	: 1964	: 1960 through 1964
-- Million dollars --						
1. Merchandise exports, total	19,459	19,913	20,576	21,989	25,219	107,156
2. Estimated exports financed by U.S. Government	2,031	2,395	2,488	2,730	2,838	12,482
3. U.S. Government grants and capital	1,914	2,220	2,363	2,720	2,839	12,056
4. Farm product exports under barter contracts, Title III, P.L. 480 <u>2/</u>	117	175	125	12	5	434
5. Minus: Principal and interest dollar repayments: on Title IV, P.L. 480 loans	---	---	---	2	6	8
6. Commercial exports, adjusted	17,428	17,518	18,088	19,259	22,381	94,674
7. Nonagricultural merchandise exports, total	14,627	14,889	15,542	16,405	18,872	80,335
8. Financed by U.S. Government grants and capital	682	957	1,100	1,337	1,407	5,483
9. Commercial exports	13,945	13,932	14,442	15,068	17,465	74,852
10. Agricultural merchandise exports, total	4,832	5,024	5,034	5,584	6,347	26,821
11. Estimated exports financed by U.S. Government	1,472	1,600	1,553	1,608	1,758	7,991
12. Title I, P.L. 480, sales for foreign currencies :	980	902	1,013	1,148	1,235	5,278
13. Title II, P.L. 480, grants	93	186	149	163	121	712
14. Title III, P.L. 480, grants	125	151	179	160	165	780
15. Title III, P.L. 480, barter	117	182	137	74	118	628
16. Title IV, P.L. 480, dollar credit sales	---	---	40	52	96	188
17. Mutual Security (AID) programs, sales for foreign currencies	157	179	35	11	23	405
18. Commercial, unadjusted	3,360	3,424	3,481	3,976	4,589	18,830
19. Plus: Estimated amount of foreign currencies and bartered farm products utilized by U.S. agencies abroad in lieu of dollars; repayments in dollars on prior Title IV, P.L. 480 credits:	123	162	165	215	327	992
20. Title I, foreign currencies used by U.S. agencies	108	140	151	150	208	757
21. Title III, barter procurement for U.S. agencies	---	7	12	62	113	194
22. Title IV, dollar repayments	---	---	---	2	6	8
23. Mutual Security (AID), foreign currencies used by U.S. agencies	15	15	2	1	---	33
24. Commercial, adjusted	3,483	3,586	3,646	4,191	4,916	19,822
25. Estimated exports financed by U.S. Government, adjusted <u>3/</u>	1,349	1,438	1,388	1,393	1,431	6,999
26. U.S. Government grants and capital <u>4/</u>	1,232	1,263	1,263	1,381	1,426	6,565
27. Title III, P.L. 480, barter, adjusted <u>2/</u>	117	175	125	12	5	434

1/ Excludes transfers under military grants.

2/ Adjusted to exclude the share of farm products bartered for U.S. agencies procurement.

3/ Estimated total agricultural exports financed by U.S. Government in Line 11 minus the estimated utilization of foreign currencies, bartered agricultural products used in lieu of dollar expenditures abroad plus dollar repayments on Title IV credits in Line 19 having the effect of increasing commercial agricultural exports in Line 24.

4/ Estimated agricultural exports in Lines 12, 13, 14, 16, and 17 minus Lines 20, 22, and 23.

The program has accounted for almost \$200 million of agricultural exports sold for dollars, on credit terms up to 20 years. A total of \$6 million in interest and principal was received in 1964.

Commercial agricultural exports are gaining relatively faster than such earnings from nonagricultural exports. Commercial sales in 1964 of agricultural products (adjusted for imputed dollar earnings and repayments) were \$4,916 million, up 41 percent from 1960. At the same time earnings in 1964 from commercial nonagricultural exports equaled \$17,465 million, an increase of 25 percent over such earnings in 1960 (table 2).

Trade Balances

The balance-of-payments gap does not originate from merchandise trade but from such "invisibles" as cold war outlays, U.S. investment abroad, and tourist expenditures overseas. The contribution of merchandise trade, nonagricultural and agricultural, has been favorable for many years. Its contribution in 1964 amounted to \$6,597 million -- more than double the balance-of-payments deficit. Agriculture contributed over one-third of the total favorable balance of trade (table 3).

In addition to this "unadjusted" trade balance, the "adjusted" trade balance may also be derived. On the export side, this includes exports for dollars plus imputed dollar earnings from Government program exports. The "adjusted" trade balance reflects the contribution of merchandise trade to the solution of the balance-of-payments problem. The "adjusted" balance totals \$3,759 million (table 3).

Part of the foreign currencies acquired through the export of agricultural commodities is used to finance some of the U.S. Government military and economic assistance operations abroad. Hence, they are "equivalent" to dollars received. Similarly, a certain amount of U.S. dollars saved from barter is "equivalent" to dollars earned.

Largely subject to Congressional appropriation, authorization is made for the U.S. Government to finance overseas operations by using foreign currencies and, to some extent, barter transactions. In the absence of these authorizations, the deficit in the U.S. balance of payments would increase by an equivalent amount, assuming no reduction in U.S. expenditures and a consequent purchase for dollars of the needed foreign exchange.

The substitution of foreign currencies for dollars and bartered agricultural products in partially financing U.S. military and economic assistance programs and U.S. Government agency operations abroad results in no additions to the holdings of short-term dollar assets of foreign governments and monetary authorities. There is, therefore, no increase in dollar claims which may potentially be a threat to the U.S. gold stock.

Conclusion

Much attention needs to be given to the needs for full realization of the export potential of U.S. agriculture. These needs include, as recently pointed out by former Under Secretary of Agriculture Charles S. Murphy, increased

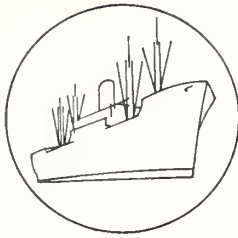
Table 2.--U.S. agricultural and nonagricultural dollar earnings from nonmilitary merchandise exports, calendar years 1960 and 1964

Dollar earnings	1960	1964
-- <u>Million dollars</u> --		
Nonagricultural	13,945	17,465
Agricultural	3,483	4,916
	<u>Percent</u>	
Nonagricultural	100	125
Agricultural	100	141

availability of credit in some instances, stimulating increased buying power in developing countries, expanding market development programs, reducing foreign trade barriers, and exercising sound judgment in arranging for barter and the use of subsidies. The growth of U.S. agricultural exports as a result of fulfilling these needs could improve the U.S. balance-of-payments position by as much as several hundred million dollars a year.

Table 3.--U.S. balance of nonagricultural and agricultural trade,
unadjusted and adjusted, calendar year 1964

Item	Million dollars
<u>Unadjusted</u>	
Nonmilitary merchandise exports	25,219
Commercial merchandise imports.....	18,622
Unadjusted trade balance	6,597
Nonagricultural exports	18,872
Nonagricultural imports	14,540
Unadjusted trade balance: Nonagricultural	4,332
Agricultural exports	6,347
Agricultural imports	4,082
Unadjusted trade balance: Agricultural	2,265
Unadjusted trade balance: Nonagricultural and agricultural	6,597
<u>Adjusted</u>	
Nonagricultural exports	17,465
Nonagricultural imports	14,540
Adjusted trade balance: Nonagricultural	2,925
Agricultural exports	6,347
Less exports of agricultural products for which no dollars were earned	1,431
Subtotal	4,916
Agricultural imports	4,082
Adjusted trade balance: Agricultural	834
Adjusted trade balance: Nonagricultural and agricultural	3,759



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. TRADE WITH THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, 1957-64

by

Jane R. Turns and Marie L. Lacey 1/

The effects of the economic integration of West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Belgium-Luxembourg on U.S. trade are important, because these countries account for a large portion of total U.S. trade. In 1964, U.S. trade with the European Economic Community (EEC) was surpassed only by trade with Canada. The EEC took 17 percent of U.S. exports and supplied 15 percent of U.S. imports compared with Canada's 18 percent of exports and 23 percent of imports.

It is too early to gauge the full impact of the EEC on U.S. trade. Since its inception on January 1, 1958, the member countries have been moving toward the integration of their economies by gradually lowering internal trade barriers and adopting common external tariffs. This period of transition is scheduled to last until 1970. Therefore, this article is designed simply to provide data for reference purposes and to present the important trends in U.S.-EEC agricultural trade during the 1957-64 period.

U.S. trade with the EEC shows a rising trend for the past 8 years. In 1957 exports were unusually high due to the Suez crisis. The expansion of U.S. exports to the EEC has been greater than the increase in imports from the EEC. Moreover, even with the increased trade among the member countries, the United States has maintained its share of the EEC market for both agricultural and nonagricultural products.

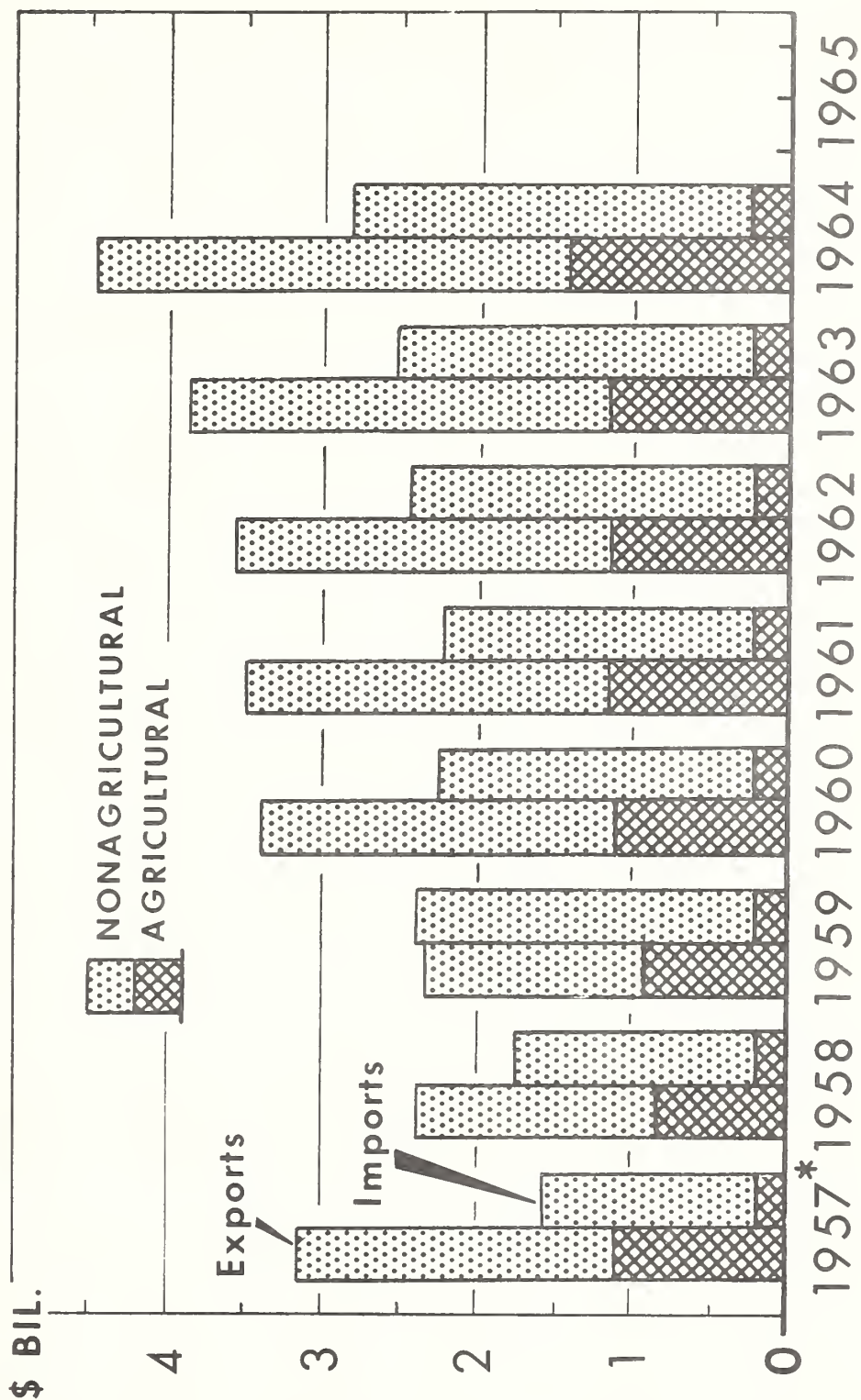
Nonagricultural products form the greatest portion of U.S. trade with the EEC. They represented 68 percent of U.S. exports and 91 percent of U.S. imports in 1964. Similarly, most of the increased trade over the past 8 years is attributable to nonagricultural goods. U.S. exports of nonagricultural goods to the EEC in 1964 were 49 percent higher than in 1957, while agricultural exports were 30 percent higher. Over the same period, nonagricultural imports increased 92 percent compared with a 38 percent rise in agricultural imports.

U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC

While Canada is the largest U.S. market for nonagricultural exports, the EEC is the best U.S. customer for agricultural exports, taking over 20 percent of

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U. S. TRADE WITH THE EEC



* SUEZ CRISIS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 3713-65 (6) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 1

Table 4.--U.S. trade with the European Economic Community: Value of total, agricultural and nonagricultural exports and imports by country, calendar years 1957-1964

Year	West Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium-Luxembourg	Total
-- Million dollars --						
Exports						
Agricultural:						
1957	411.4	85.1	213.9	238.4	144.8	1,093.6
1958	285.5	86.7	141.6	205.4	102.5	821.7
1959	305.2	62.5	116.7	318.6	123.0	926.0
1960	354.9	128.2	159.1	319.7	136.9	1,098.8
1961	371.2	112.4	235.9	318.0	119.6	1,157.1
1962	391.1	86.3	175.7	365.8	131.8	1,150.7
1963	361.4	113.9	207.1	356.6	132.4	1,171.4
1964	435.3	149.3	220.7	445.2	165.4	1,415.9
Nonagricultural:						
1957	532.7	500.1	445.1	309.6	263.7	2,051.2
1958	437.4	337.9	343.4	232.1	221.0	1,571.8
1959	431.0	272.4	288.0	223.4	214.6	1,429.4
1960	697.5	444.7	485.9	386.6	286.4	2,301.1
1961	686.6	444.3	551.7	373.0	288.7	2,344.3
1962	669.5	488.7	588.1	381.6	301.2	2,429.1
1963	723.2	555.4	668.3	393.2	372.2	2,712.3
1964	858.8	641.4	605.0	524.7	434.7	3,064.6
Total:						
1957	944.1	585.2	659.0	548.0	408.5	3,144.8
1958	722.9	424.6	485.0	437.5	323.5	2,393.5
1959	736.2	334.9	404.7	542.0	337.6	2,355.4
1960	1,052.4	572.9	645.0	606.3	423.3	3,399.9
1961	1,057.8	556.7	787.6	691.0	408.3	3,501.4
1962	1,060.6	575.0	673.8	747.4	433.0	3,579.8
1963	1,084.6	669.3	875.4	749.8	504.6	3,883.7
1964	1,294.1	790.7	825.7	969.9	600.1	4,480.5
Imports						
Agricultural:						
1957	25.6	37.9	48.7	68.3	7.1	187.6
1958	26.1	37.1	53.4	80.6	5.8	202.9
1959	29.0	39.9	57.7	88.5	5.8	220.9
1960	31.3	43.2	56.4	82.3	7.7	220.9
1961	30.3	52.5	59.7	76.4	8.5	227.4
1962	29.4	48.6	63.9	79.9	10.2	232.0
1963	29.7	54.0	66.7	77.6	10.6	238.6
1964	35.4	65.8	72.0	73.3	11.5	258.0
Nonagricultural:						
1957	566.6	217.4	195.3	97.0	261.3	1,337.6
1958	601.7	262.0	220.4	107.4	262.9	1,454.5
1959	891.8	417.8	326.3	128.7	410.8	2,175.4
1960	863.3	351.5	338.0	129.7	355.0	2,037.5
1961	820.6	380.2	317.2	132.0	345.8	1,995.8
1962	931.2	375.7	383.9	141.4	373.7	2,205.9
1963	973.3	378.1	426.4	133.5	364.7	2,276.0
1964	1,137.8	428.0	453.6	143.0	410.7	2,573.1
Total:						
1957	592.2	255.3	244.0	165.3	268.4	1,525.2
1958	627.8	299.1	273.8	188.0	268.7	1,657.4
1959	920.8	457.7	384.0	217.2	416.6	2,396.3
1960	894.6	394.7	394.4	212.0	362.7	2,258.4
1961	850.9	432.7	376.9	208.4	354.3	2,223.2
1962	960.6	424.3	447.8	221.3	383.9	2,437.9
1963	1,003.0	432.1	493.1	211.1	375.3	2,514.6
1964	1,173.2	493.8	525.6	216.3	422.2	2,831.1

the total during 1957-64. Of the EEC countries, West Germany provides the largest market for U.S. farm exports. It also receives transshipments from the Netherlands.

Over one-third of U.S. exports of feed grains and soybeans in 1964 went to the EEC. Exports of feed grains to EEC countries, chiefly the Netherlands, increased steadily between 1957 and 1964, augmented by a sharp rise in shipments to Italy in the last 3 years. In 1964, feed grains represented almost one-fourth of U.S. farm exports to the EEC. Soybean exports expanded by nearly 400 percent over the 8-year period, largely due to greater purchases by West Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy -- the major EEC markets. Soybeans represented 15 percent of U.S. farm exports to the EEC in 1964 compared with 7 percent in 1957.

While feed grains and soybeans have become an increasingly important part of U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC, little change has occurred in the contributions of the other major agricultural exports, with the exception of poultry and eggs.

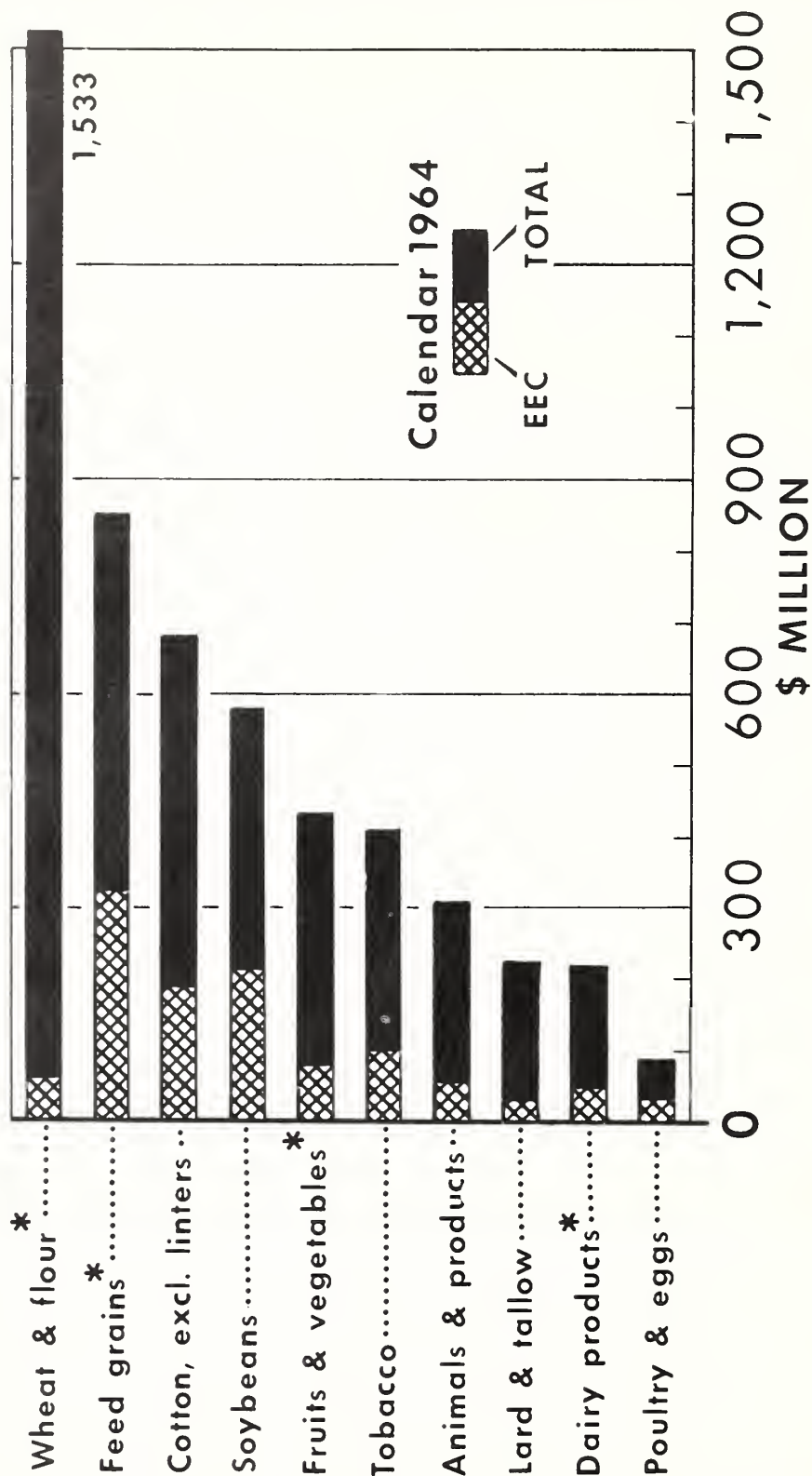
Exports of cotton, one of the more important U.S. exports to the EEC, fluctuated widely during 1957-64. Over three-fourths of the total went to West Germany, France, and Italy. Increased tobacco exports went largely to West Germany, the major market, with over half the total. West Germany is also the best EEC customer for fruits and vegetables, although France, Italy, and the Netherlands have been assuming more of the total in recent years. The EEC, principally West Germany and the Netherlands, took 4 percent of U.S. wheat and flour exports (excluding donations) in 1964. The 42 percent of U.S. poultry and egg exports, chiefly broilers and fryers, shipped to the EEC in 1964 went largely to West Germany. Exports of poultry and eggs declined in 1963 following a rapid increase during the first 6 years of the period. Poultry and eggs, which were 5 percent of U.S. farm exports to the EEC in 1962, fell to 3 percent in 1963. Exports of poultry and eggs showed a slight increase of \$3 million in 1964 due to larger shipments of turkeys and canned poultry.

U.S. agricultural imports from the EEC

In contrast to farm exports to the EEC, U.S. agricultural imports from the EEC are a small portion of the total -- 6 percent in 1964. The Netherlands remains the major supplier with one-third of the EEC total, even though shipments from the Netherlands declined during 1957-64 while imports from France and Italy increased.

The growing importance of France and Italy as suppliers is due principally to the increased importation of wines. Wines represented 19 percent of U.S. imports from the EEC in 1964. France supplied 54 percent and Italy 36 percent of the total. Hogs and pork were the second largest import in 1964, despite a decline in imports during the 8-year period. The Netherlands is the major EEC source of hog and pork imports. Fruits, vegetables, and dairy products are supplied principally by Italy. These commodities -- wines, hogs and pork, dairy products, and fruits and vegetables -- represented half of U.S. agricultural imports from the EEC in 1964.

U. S. EXPORTS OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, EEC AND TOTAL, 1964



* INCLUDES SHIPMENTS FOR RELIEF AND CHARITY.

The variable levy commodities

The variable levy import system of the EEC was instituted on July 30, 1962, with the imposition of levies on feed grains, rye, wheat grain, wheat flour, live hogs and hog carcasses, and poultry and eggs. Levies were placed on pork products, except variety meats, on September 1, 1963, and rice was included a year later. Changes in U.S. exports of these items following the imposition of the levies, however, cannot be attributed solely to their impact since other factors are also involved.

Over the 1956-64 period, U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC remained constant at approximately \$1,100 million per year, except in 1958, when they declined to \$822 million, and in 1964 when they rose to \$1,416 million. These figures include shipments of feed grains, wheat grain, wheat flour, fruits and vegetables, and dairy products for relief or charity, which declined to \$6 million in 1964 from \$40 million in 1957.

Exports of the variable levy commodities were \$373 million in 1956, or 34 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC; they rose to \$472 million in 1962, or 41 percent of the total. Following a drop to \$412 million in 1963, variable levy exports made a partial recovery in 1964 to \$458 million. Exports of non-variable levy commodities rose to \$958 million in 1964 from \$760 million in 1963, the approximate level of these exports between 1956 and 1962. The fluctuations in U.S. exports of non-variable levy commodities to the EEC between 1956 and 1963 are largely attributable to the yearly variations in cotton exports.

Feed grains are the most important variable levy export, accounting for over half of the total. The steady rise in feed grain exports during 1956-64 is associated with the EEC's growing livestock industry. Exports of wheat grain have remained constant since 1958 at approximately \$50 million, with the exception of the 1961 increase to \$173 million, due to the poor EEC wheat crop that year. In contrast, wheat flour exports have declined steadily since 1958, partly due to smaller shipments for relief or charity. U.S. exports of poultry and eggs to the EEC showed a spectacular rise until 1963, when exports fell to \$31 million from their 1962 high of \$55 million. Increased shipments of turkeys and canned poultry contributed to the slight increase in poultry and egg exports in 1964 to \$36 million. The sharp increase in pork exports in 1963 and 1964 is associated with meat shortages in France and the Netherlands.

The non-variable levy commodities

In 1964 the major non-variable levy exports to the EEC included soybeans, cotton, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, and oilcake and meal. This contrasted with the predominance of cotton among non-variable levy exports in 1956. Exports of soybeans and oilcake and meal have advanced more than other non-variable levy commodities. While soybean exports rose steadily over the entire period to \$214 million from \$69 million, the increase in oilcake and meal to \$77 million in 1964 occurred in the last 3 years of the period. Shortages of meat and dairy products in the EEC, partly due to unfavorable weather in Europe, led to the sharp rise in exports of variety meats and dairy products in 1963 and 1964.

Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-64 ^{1/}

Commodity	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
-- 1,000 dollars --									
<u>Variable levy commodities ^{2/}:</u>									
Feed grains	160,184	106,766	157,991	241,717	197,646	186,575	317,592	276,209	326,498
Rice, milled	2,956	1,954	3,010	10,836	7,427	15,026	14,247	13,393	15,378
Rye, grain	10,324	6,203	2,416	5,714	3,695	5,739	18,709	13,701	5,676
Wheat grain	3/177,106	3/91,479	51,474	44,660	46,322	173,038	50,607	63,206	59,235
Wheat flour ^{4/}	3/7,080	3/7,218	27,921	22,014	18,386	19,034	13,647	9,631	5,533
Lard	9,869	2,799	1,605	4,797	2,075	3,098	1,847	2,280	2,127
Pork, except variety meats	2,879	1,725	480	744	460	562	341	2,063	8,623
Poultry and eggs:									
Broilers and fryers	1,177	1,797	1,554	7,852	12,437	24,733	30,701	10,698	10,614
Stewing chickens	5/	5/	660	3,247	5,242	8,642	8,347	6,092	6,384
Turkeys	5/	5/	744	2,184	5,275	6,521	9,624	8,766	11,059
Other fresh poultry	354	97	287	555	948	1,446	1,365	339	669
Canned poultry ^{6/}	1	25	190	1,733	1,142	1,974	1,080	1,997	3,902
Eggs	1,390	767	389	5,397	4,647	4,491	3,444	3,321	1,889
Total poultry and eggs	2,922	2,685	3,824	20,968	29,691	47,807	54,561	31,213	34,517
Total	373,320	220,829	248,721	351,450	305,702	450,879	471,551	411,698	457,677
<u>Non-variable levy commodities:</u>									
Cotton, excluding lintens	218,273	358,275	197,359	104,468	312,891	232,897	105,973	131,560	189,143
Fruits and vegetables	66,586	67,923	69,384	57,945	58,375	70,086	91,365	97,598	84,689
Soybeans	69,385	76,483	62,070	98,452	124,066	121,543	162,320	159,437	213,867
Tallow	49,953	41,306	33,056	44,268	37,646	41,007	26,375	25,931	34,989
Tobacco, unmanufactured	75,495	80,552	89,500	82,143	88,257	96,501	105,543	103,696	105,824
Variety meats	13,361	12,080	13,031	14,935	14,242	16,352	16,326	21,087	32,281
Vegetable oils, expressed	53,974	84,041	17,066	42,260	44,352	28,659	13,161	18,404	33,083
Oilcake and meal (protein meal)	9,793	5,988	7,782	22,305	18,604	16,274	46,020	61,520	76,637
Nuts and preparations	8,674	3,872	1,578	2,439	7,502	1,438	3,024	4,339	5,790
Hides and skins	14,326	25,254	18,721	20,114	24,030	21,987	20,560	16,426	27,433
Dairy products	25,274	11,438	12,968	13,303	5,202	5,469	5,019	24,349	54,833
Other	123,019	105,624	50,347	71,929	57,855	53,959	83,493	95,366	99,631
Total	728,113	872,836	572,862	574,561	793,022	706,172	679,179	759,713	958,200
Total EEC	1,101,433	1,093,665	821,583	926,011	1,098,724	1,157,051	1,150,730	1,171,411	1,415,877

^{1/} Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data. Preliminary for 1964. ^{2/} Classified for identification of commodities subject to the variable levies which were put into effect between July 30, 1962 and September 1, 1964. The classification is designed to show the overall change in exports of these commodities rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies on exports of these commodities. ^{3/} Does not include shipments for relief or charity. ^{4/} Exports of wheat flour to Italy include donations under Titles II and III of P.L. 480 for 1958 through 1964. ^{5/} Included under "Other fresh poultry." ^{6/} Import duty for canned poultry was bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at 21 percent ad valorem since 1961.

The major trend exhibited by U.S.-EEC agricultural trade in 1957-64 was the expansion of livestock feed exports to supply the growing livestock industry of the EEC. Clearly, there is no certainty that trends evident over the past 8 years will continue. The integration of the 6 EEC economies is bringing rapid changes in production and consumption patterns which are likely to affect U.S.-EEC agricultural trade.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by country and commodity group, calendar years 1957-1964 1/

Destination	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Dairy products	Cattle and beef	Hogs and pork	Poultry and eggs	Fruits and vegetables	Lard and tallow	Cotton, unmanufactured	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Soybeans, pressed	Vegetable oils, except for relief	Food for other	Total
-- Thousand dollars --														
<u>Nest Germany</u>														
1957	41,172	18,861	349	5	950	2,103	28,224	7,872	147,299	46,792	35,682	37,443	10,870	411,412
1958	34,912	30,636	145	78	318	2,513	35,633	4,094	50,490	59,946	22,958	6,128	8,266	285,464
1959	19,169	57,760	3,139	40	441	18,498	25,994	10,190	28,536	47,228	32,196	20,021	3,382	305,222
1960	10,284	52,631	322	22	213	25,341	26,669	8,035	79,238	50,105	38,066	27,603	2,285	354,905
1961	29,189	37,836	168	150	431	40,015	30,157	9,481	59,997	59,311	40,635	19,634	1,063	371,200
1962	11,833	75,236	507	38	244	44,617	44,516	7,253	19,978	63,417	51,530	7,879	225	391,131
1963	15,926	44,898	2,600	21	211	24,347	38,690	7,179	40,320	64,477	60,207	7,157	335	361,433
1964	14,064	66,150	2,337	184	521	28,014	35,308	8,360	52,903	67,091	78,033	14,471	166	435,343
<u>France</u>														
1957	13,022	3,059	23	23	11	25	2,341	793	47,319	4,819	2,417	758	424	85,118
1958	14	2,072	18	118	21	20	2,759	18	66,010	5,565	3,767	71	218	86,652
1959	5,699	1,627	22	18	8	37	5,587	723	29,105	4,255	6,733	220	70	62,470
1960	661	422	33	406	14	107	6,274	1,791	93,875	3,607	8,581	1,480	52	10,854
1961	10,831	311	30	742	13	140	7,283	519	71,341	4,462	4,966	71	71	11,595
1962	5,273	4,719	347	1,502	15	63	8,870	365	28,595	3,426	7,398	54	267	25,451
1963	11,140	1,298	32	3,416	825	77	14,434	868	35,707	3,800	9,231	93	33	32,933
1964	8,796	3,680	8,997	6,450	4,446	131	12,044	2,102	46,001	4,681	9,508	418	63	149,339
<u>Italy</u>														
1957	15,867	4,385	10,158	45	3	9	985	19,223	98,059	4,548	85	22,200	29,033	213,916
1958	6,792	2,488	1,776	85	3	94	914	21,136	59,074	5,809	1,671	9,154	21,637	141,553
1959	4,879	7,652	3,205	37	1	223	1,337	21,704	32,056	8,251	3,340	6,468	14,748	116,723
1960	16,640	3,792	2,229	11	1	407	1,897	16,638	76,652	4,245	9,684	1,492	12,462	159,140
1961	87,105	8,586	1,455	58	1	1,177	2,214	14,384	65,470	8,455	20,027	498	17,028	235,865
1962	3,540	41,240	2,381	5	17	939	4,358	13,602	39,895	12,834	30,777	741	14,066	175,671
1963	9,082	64,220	8,620	65	33	2,257	6,942	10,604	34,285	8,392	28,052	627	9,681	207,094
1964	6,101	67,424	6,536	830	99	1,884	4,266	12,212	59,064	5,778	31,974	1,032	5,966	220,653
<u>Netherlands</u>														
1957	17,025	41,534	198	33	757	372	21,066	14,151	29,731	15,980	31,513	19,881	2	238,375
1958	15,544	76,777	1	3,903	126	943	16,788	8,154	11,876	11,567	26,415	1,358	2/	205,384
1959	17,760	116,956	1,847	3,518	275	1,780	13,654	13,511	10,177	12,047	48,294	15,323	0	318,559
1960	19,164	94,137	219	3,606	222	3,365	13,316	11,007	32,497	21,080	55,913	11,566	0	319,665
1961	39,863	97,762	226	2,490	115	5,697	18,753	8,826	22,407	15,954	45,637	7,881	0	317,969
1962	29,274	136,093	191	3,179	56	8,225	21,642	6,094	12,293	16,123	59,127	4,351	0	365,829
1963	23,108	117,053	6,312	3,062	895	5,117	23,178	8,332	13,713	18,209	48,653	10,328	115	78,543
1964	28,217	132,195	28,472	4,426	2,865	4,663	19,323	11,619	13,763	18,603	72,269	15,976	158	92,605

-- Continued

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by country and commodity group
calendar years 1957-1964 1/ - Continued

Destination	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Dairy prod- ucts	Cattle and beef	Hogs and pork	Poultry and eggs	Fruits and vegetables	Lard and tallow	Cotton, unmanu- factured	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Soybeans, ex- pressed	Vegeta- ble oils, ex- pressed	Food for relief	Other	Total
-- Thousand dollars --															
Belgium-															
Luxembourg															
1957	11,611	38,927	710	6	4	176	15,307	2,066	42,002	8,413	6,786	3,759	150	14,927	144,844
1958	5,431	46,018	562	156	14	252	13,290	1,259	12,246	6,613	7,259	355	0	9,075	102,530
1959	5,617	57,721	1,949	104	19	429	11,373	2,937	8,464	10,362	7,889	228	6	15,939	123,037
1960	6,828	46,664	194	62	11	473	10,219	2,250	34,499	9,220	11,822	2,211	4	12,400	136,857
1961	12,594	42,080	205	147	2	759	11,679	952	18,641	8,319	10,278	575	30	13,381	119,642
1962	6,232	60,304	177	407	9	717	11,979	908	10,808	9,743	13,488	136	0	16,846	131,754
1963	7,309	48,420	4,987	308	103	812	14,343	1,216	12,737	9,337	13,293	200	0	19,314	132,379
1964	3,711	57,046	8,056	848	700	886	13,744	2,823	21,799	9,671	22,083	1,186	1	22,834	165,388
Total															
1957	98,697	106,766	11,438	112	1,725	2,685	67,923	44,105	364,410	80,552	76,483	84,041	40,479	114,249	1,093,665
1958	62,693	157,991	2,502	4,340	482	3,822	69,384	34,661	199,696	89,500	62,070	17,066	30,121	87,257	821,583
1959	53,124	241,716	10,162	3,717	744	20,967	57,945	49,065	108,338	82,143	98,452	42,260	18,206	139,172	926,011
1960	53,577	197,646	2,997	4,107	461	29,693	58,375	39,721	316,761	88,257	124,066	44,352	14,803	123,908	1,098,724
1961	179,582	186,575	2,084	3,587	562	47,808	70,086	34,162	237,856	96,501	121,543	28,659	18,192	129,854	1,157,051
1962	56,152	317,592	3,603	5,131	341	54,561	91,365	28,222	111,569	105,543	162,320	13,161	14,558	186,612	1,150,730
1963	66,565	275,889	22,551	6,872	2,067	32,610	97,587	28,199	136,762	104,215	159,436	18,405	10,164	210,089	1,171,411
1964	60,889	326,495	54,398	12,738	8,631	35,578	84,685	37,116	193,530	105,824	213,867	33,083	6,354	242,689	1,415,877

1/ Figures for wheat and flour, feed grains, dairy products, and fruits and vegetables do not include shipments for relief or charity.

2/ Less than \$500.

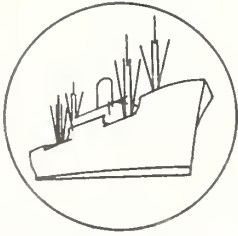
Table 7.--U.S. agricultural imports from the European Economic Community:
Value by country and commodity group, calendar years 1957-64.

Origin	Dairy products	Hogs and pork	Fruits and vegetable tables	Tobacco and unmanufactured	Vegetable oils, expressed	Gelatin, inedible	Gelatin, edible	Flax, unmanufactured	Wines	Nursery and greenhouse stock
-- Thousand dollars --										
West Germany										
1957	178	4,086	398	59	1,118	664	80	1/	2,380	45
1958	379	5,008	422	223	904	615	62	0	2,484	72
1959	673	3,313	545	31	1,623	859	64	0	2,946	77
1960	809	1,911	841	63	2,523	890	26	0	3,597	76
1961	747	1,206	1,058	11	3,480	666	103	0	4,335	37
1962	616	924	778	2	3,326	814	161	0	4,129	89
1963	407	676	850	8	1,309	1,340	110	0	4,333	101
1964	465	570	943	20	1,476	1,183	97	0	4,733	72
France										
1957	1,875	55	4,585	182	1,319	0	574	145	13,879	88
1958	1,879	106	4,663	1,034	606	6	793	145	15,008	102
1959	2,118	20	4,046	242	1,295	5	622	0	16,312	74
1960	2,195	21	4,333	199	876	8	1,263	0	17,577	84
1961	3,197	27	5,942	128	237	25	976	23	19,934	106
1962	2,921	5	5,163	99	764	13	1,263	20	23,887	57
1963	2,732	4	4,467	15	308	7	1,267	1/	22,727	130
1964	4,342	7	4,468	0	170	2	1,326	12	26,989	111
Italy										
1957	10,539	710	10,720	1,322	6,447	10	7	54	9,245	41
1958	11,387	1,409	13,370	1,227	6,583	17	0	0	10,973	41
1959	12,246	1,303	13,058	1,223	6,995	34	0	0	11,592	52
1960	12,370	1,175	13,503	1,358	4,789	124	0	3	12,730	38
1961	12,407	1,187	17,616	1,161	4,860	110	0	0	13,471	64
1962	12,942	1,329	16,400	988	5,951	59	0	0	15,529	39
1963	12,640	1,434	16,590	1,169	5,068	41	5	0	16,338	72
1964	14,090	1,383	15,449	1,153	6,498	73	3	0	18,135	50
Netherlands										
1957	2,005	28,998	1,686	6	631	302	278	145	555	11,777
1958	2,515	35,746	1,829	66	3,472	390	175	90	549	11,714
1959	3,021	32,630	1,682	67	8,720	464	189	88	247	11,794
1960	3,005	29,645	1,702	71	6,561	484	232	65	97	12,594
1961	3,169	30,606	1,914	119	3,340	400	151	44	102	11,541
1962	2,954	31,179	2,356	25	4,480	379	138	120	111	11,424
1963	3,272	30,137	2,059	65	3,600	422	58	90	156	10,585
1964	2,858	25,226	2,919	87	3,472	636	76	139	138	10,937
Belgium-Luxembourg										
1957	72	412	834	0	107	18	823	1,012	93	927
1958	16	31	815	1	276	37	473	427	58	833
1959	35	47	934	0	143	74	750	457	68	1,019
1960	46	43	1,105	0	289	88	1,122	830	44	969
1961	16	13	1,246	0	163	120	883	640	15	1,072
1962	24	0	1,380	1/	238	38	1,183	969	12	1,020
1963	3	26	1,454	0	129	179	1,057	1,198	37	1,040
1964	5	5	1,834	0	88	214	876	1,002	38	984
Total										
1957	14,669	34,261	18,223	1,569	9,622	994	1,762	1,356	26,152	12,878
1958	16,176	42,300	21,099	2,551	11,841	1,065	1,503	662	29,072	12,762
1959	18,093	37,313	20,265	1,563	18,776	1,436	1,625	545	31,165	13,016
1960	18,425	32,795	21,484	1,691	15,038	1,594	2,643	898	34,045	13,761
1961	19,536	33,039	27,776	1,419	12,080	1,321	2,113	707	37,857	12,820
1962	19,457	33,437	26,077	1,114	14,759	1,303	2,745	1,109	43,668	12,629
1963	19,054	32,277	25,339	1,257	10,414	1,989	2,497	1,288	43,591	11,928
1964	21,760	27,191	25,613	1,260	11,704	2,108	2,378	1,153	50,033	12,154

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural imports from the European Economic Community:
Value by country and commodity group, calendar years 1957-64.

Origin	Hides and skins	Essen- tial oils	Wool, unmanu- factured	Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Cocoa and choco- late	Malt liquors	Hops	Bristles: sorted or bunched	Other	Total
-- Thousand dollars --										
West Germany										
1957	1,015	175	603	1,336	1,426	3,053	2,982	2,657	3,331	25,586
1958	957	71	343	602	2,050	3,388	3,080	2,359	3,031	26,050
1959	1,447	68	1,055	461	2,729	4,427	2,919	2,857	2,866	28,960
1960	1,983	82	976	269	2,761	4,438	1,387	3,756	4,951	31,339
1961	1,435	34	494	193	2,166	5,329	2,733	3,786	2,454	30,267
1962	1,715	56	491	185	1,659	6,181	2,287	1,745	4,286	29,444
1963	1,752	110	565	242	1,923	6,368	2,491	4,221	2,906	29,712
1964	1,503	80	391	277	2,114	7,988	4,946	4,733	3,799	35,390
France										
1957	1,698	3,948	2,549	1,365	677	8	0	41	4,873	37,861
1958	2,550	2,865	1,808	490	915	16	0	14	4,103	37,103
1959	2,837	3,901	3,124	299	458	12	0	73	4,483	39,921
1960	3,099	3,810	4,408	346	739	24	17	184	3,998	43,181
1961	4,937	4,669	3,829	222	341	33	0	113	7,788	52,527
1962	3,241	3,572	2,337	232	208	17	0	48	4,761	48,608
1963	4,433	4,267	2,683	163	279	67	0	210	10,203	53,962
1964	5,434	7,321	3,469	25	550	43	18	15	11,478	65,780
Italy										
1957	178	1,432	1,598	841	431	11	0	45	5,054	48,685
1958	227	1,146	355	236	783	5	0	50	5,563	53,372
1959	274	1,480	1,626	108	1,649	6	208	27	5,813	57,694
1960	197	1,532	1,116	118	939	4	2	59	6,371	56,428
1961	145	1,761	928	95	929	9	0	63	4,887	59,693
1962	1,603	2,209	648	71	703	9	0	15	5,400	63,895
1963	1,030	4,549	1,166	86	1,227	13	0	61	5,314	66,722
1964	1,603	3,683	1,059	64	955	12	0	97	7,691	71,998
Netherlands										
1957	770	135	3,082	2,256	6,694	1,818	24	34	7,085	68,281
1958	964	112	2,614	1,458	8,219	2,201	0	12	8,465	80,591
1959	1,398	186	4,203	1,018	10,422	2,618	0	102	9,622	88,471
1960	1,398	169	2,798	438	10,165	2,888	1/	73	9,907	82,292
1961	1,063	173	1,607	505	8,672	3,321	0	107	9,565	76,399
1962	1,410	84	1,778	324	7,708	3,772	0	0	11,645	79,887
1963	1,000	127	2,407	418	7,352	3,362	0	19	12,435	77,564
1964	1,260	187	1,401	163	7,831	4,007	0	3	11,910	73,250
Belgium- Luxembourg										
1957	439	24	14	148	51	14	61	47	1,954	7,050
1958	526	8	71	255	106	20	133	42	1,661	5,789
1959	307	11	107	99	110	18	174	135	1,344	5,832
1960	209	3	432	47	291	18	6	33	2,134	7,709
1961	233	86	235	31	539	52	20	6	3,131	8,501
1962	383	24	126	27	762	41	1	0	4,007	10,235
1963	234	33	1,587	25	910	40	91	20	2,556	10,619
1964	80	35	1,656	43	1,499	45	151	19	2,907	11,481
Total										
1957	4,100	5,714	7,846	5,946	9,279	4,904	3,067	2,824	22,297	187,463
1958	5,224	4,202	5,191	3,041	12,073	5,630	3,213	2,477	22,823	202,905
1959	6,263	5,646	10,115	1,985	15,368	7,081	3,301	3,194	24,128	220,878
1960	6,886	5,596	9,730	1,218	14,895	7,372	1,412	4,105	27,361	220,949
1961	7,813	6,723	7,093	1,046	12,647	8,744	2,753	4,075	27,825	227,387
1962	8,352	5,945	5,380	839	11,040	10,020	2,288	1,808	30,099	232,069
1963	8,449	9,086	8,408	934	11,691	9,850	2,582	4,531	33,414	238,579
1964	9,880	11,306	7,976	572	12,949	12,095	5,115	4,867	37,785	257,899

1/ Less than \$500.



Export Highlights

JULY 1964-APRIL 1965

U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$5,033 million in July-April of fiscal 1964-65 compared with \$5,078 million for the same months a year earlier (see table 8). Exports in April 1965 totaling \$554 million were up 6 percent from a year earlier, reflecting continued heavy shipments following settlement of the long-shoremen's strike. Substantial gains occurred in exports of corn, soybeans, cottonseed and soybean oils, oilcake and meal, inedible tallow, hides and skins, and dairy products. Smaller gains were noted for fruits and preparations, flaxseed, and grain sorghums. More than offsetting were substantial declines in wheat and flour, cotton, rice, and tobacco and somewhat smaller reductions for vegetables and preparations, meats and products, poultry meats, and rye.

Exports for all of fiscal 1965 will probably be only slightly below the \$6.1 billion record in 1963-64. This year, significant declines will likely occur in exports of wheat, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, and poultry meat to Western Europe and Japan. The improved European wheat harvest in 1964 and prospects for a good year in 1965 reduced import requirements for U.S. wheat in Western Europe. Moreover, cotton exports to these markets have been reduced by a sharp rise in foreign production, greater reliance on stocks, some decline in consumption in Western Europe, and continued strong competition from synthetic fibers. The decline in tobacco mainly reflected large production in Rhodesia and relatively large stocks in Western Europe.

Exports of U.S. feed grains and soybeans have been stimulated by the rapid growth of livestock production in Western Europe and Japan. U.S. exports of feed grains to Western Europe gained 15 percent in July-March from a year earlier. Western Europe accounts for approximately 61 percent of U.S. exports of feed grains. Exports of soybeans to Western Europe rose 12 percent in July 1964-March 1965. Exports of soybeans and vegetable oils to Western Europe have also been stimulated by reduced production of olive oil in the Mediterranean Basin.

U.S. exports of agricultural commodities under the Food-for-Peace Program increased somewhat in July-March over a year earlier, reflecting shortages of grains in the developing countries, especially India. World population has continued to expand at a faster rate than has food production in the developing countries. In July-March, exports under the Food-for-Peace Program accounted for 27 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports.

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity
July-April 1963-64 and 1964-65

Commodity	July-April		Change
	1963-64	1964-65 <u>1/</u>	
	-- Million dollars --		<u>Percent</u>
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products <u>2/</u>	158	179	+13
Fats, oils, and greases	166	198	+19
Hides and skins	65	78	+20
Meats and meat products	95	93	-2
Poultry products	66	57	-14
Other	59	59	0
Total animals, etc. <u>2/</u>	609	664	+9
Cotton, excluding linters	572	508	-11
Fruits and preparations	232	237	+2
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products	694	743	+7
Rice, milled	179	156	-13
Wheat and flour	1,261	1,027	-19
Other	55	53	-4
Total grains, etc.	2,189	1,979	-10
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils <u>3/</u>	133	213	+60
Soybeans	438	496	+13
Protein meal	91	152	+67
Other	50	71	+42
Total oilseeds, etc. <u>3/</u>	712	932	+31
Tobacco, unmanufactured	367	338	-8
Vegetables and preparations	134	124	-7
Other	263	251	-5
Total exports	5,078	5,033	-1

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations of butter and ghee, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports. 3/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, JULY 1964-MARCH 1965

Agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled an estimated \$1,027 million in July-March of 1964-65 compared with the \$1,021 million in the previous year (table 9). Exports of commodities subject to EEC's variable levies declined slightly while those not subject to variable levies increased slightly. Exports in March rose to an estimated \$167 million from \$110 million a year earlier, reflecting larger shipments after settlement of the longshoremen's strike.

Exports of commodities subject to variable levies declined to \$336 million in July-March from \$346 million a year earlier. The decline was mainly due to reduced exports of wheat. EEC imported less wheat in 1964-65 because of improved harvests from the previous year, when production and quantity of wheat were down substantially. The variable levies were quite effective in reducing July-March exports of wheat flour, which declined to \$3,017,000 in 1964-65 from \$7,017,000 in the previous year. Exports of broilers and fryers and stewing chickens also fell sharply from the level of the year earlier, reflecting the adverse effect of the variable levies. Pork exports fell sharply to \$327,000 from \$8,984,000 a year earlier. In 1963-64, EEC imported substantial quantities of fresh pork because of short supplies in that area. Nevertheless, much of the decline in these commodities was offset by a sharp rise in U.S. exports of feed grains. Feed grain exports rose to \$278 million from \$210 million in 1963-64. Feed grain exports have been encouraged this year by the substantial rise in livestock production and limited supplies of coarse grains in EEC. Slight increases were noted for turkeys and canned poultry. The variable levies on turkeys are considerably lower than those for broilers and fryers. Exports of canned poultry are not affected by the variable levies, since they are bound in GATT at 21 percent ad valorem.

July-March exports of commodities not subject to variable levies rose to an estimated \$691 million from \$675 million in 1963-64. There were substantial increases in exports of soybeans, vegetable oils, variety meats, and tallow. These gains were mostly offset by declines in cotton, fruits and vegetables, and tobacco. Exports of U.S. cotton to the EEC this fiscal year have been adversely affected by large free-world cotton production, a drawing down of stocks, a decline in consumption, and large imports of cotton textiles. Tobacco exports have been reduced sharply because of increased competition from Rhodesia. U.S. exports of soybeans, protein meal, vegetable oils, and tallow have been stimulated by the reduced olive oil production in the Mediterranean Basin. Demand continued to increase for protein meal for the expanding livestock industry.

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, March and July-March 1963-65 ^{1/}

Commodity	March			July-March		
	1963	1964	1965	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
-- 1,000 dollars --						
<u>Variable levy commodities ^{2/}:</u>						
Feed grains	26,262	21,005	50,143	215,190	209,509	277,555
Rice, milled	1,303	1,982	1,364	8,726	9,352	6,584
Rye grain	1,868	206	49	20,257	5,429	1,336
Wheat grain	5,895	5,568	4,004	34,363	75,289	21,994
Wheat flour ^{3/}	464	387	346	8,028	7,017	3,017
Lard	172	432	74	1,636	1,987	813
Pork, except variety meats ..	55	1,769	89	329	8,984	327
Poultry and eggs:						
Broilers and fryers	688	1,242	633	11,047	9,407	5,467
Stewing chickens	378	784	743	3,033	5,978	3,818
Turkeys	329	511	1,139	7,365	8,464	10,397
Other fresh poultry	22	25	272	293	290	917
Canned poultry ^{4/}	184	308	563	1,130	2,035	2,727
Eggs	343	146	221	1,569	1,783	1,124
Total poultry and eggs ..	1,944	3,016	3,571	24,437	27,957	24,450
Total	37,963	34,365	59,640	312,966	345,524	336,076
<u>Non-variable levy commodities:</u>						
Cotton, excluding linters ..	9,572	20,014	13,904	72,901	162,563	111,235
Fruits and vegetables	6,814	5,682	6,584	74,189	70,823	67,394
Soybeans	14,394	16,984	29,328	133,555	143,061	152,511
Tallow	3,059	4,333	4,094	16,787	23,953	26,419
Tobacco, unmanufactured	9,239	6,516	11,507	75,334	76,523	71,961
Variety meats	2,060	2,720	5,216	12,844	18,687	23,784
Vegetable oils, expressed ..	2,914	5,363	4,255	8,296	20,913	29,085
Other	19,956	14,185	5/32,000	129,000	158,820	5/208,167
Total	68,008	75,797	5/106,888	522,906	675,343	5/690,556
Total EEC	105,971	110,162	5/166,528	835,872	1,020,867	5/1,026,632

^{1/} Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

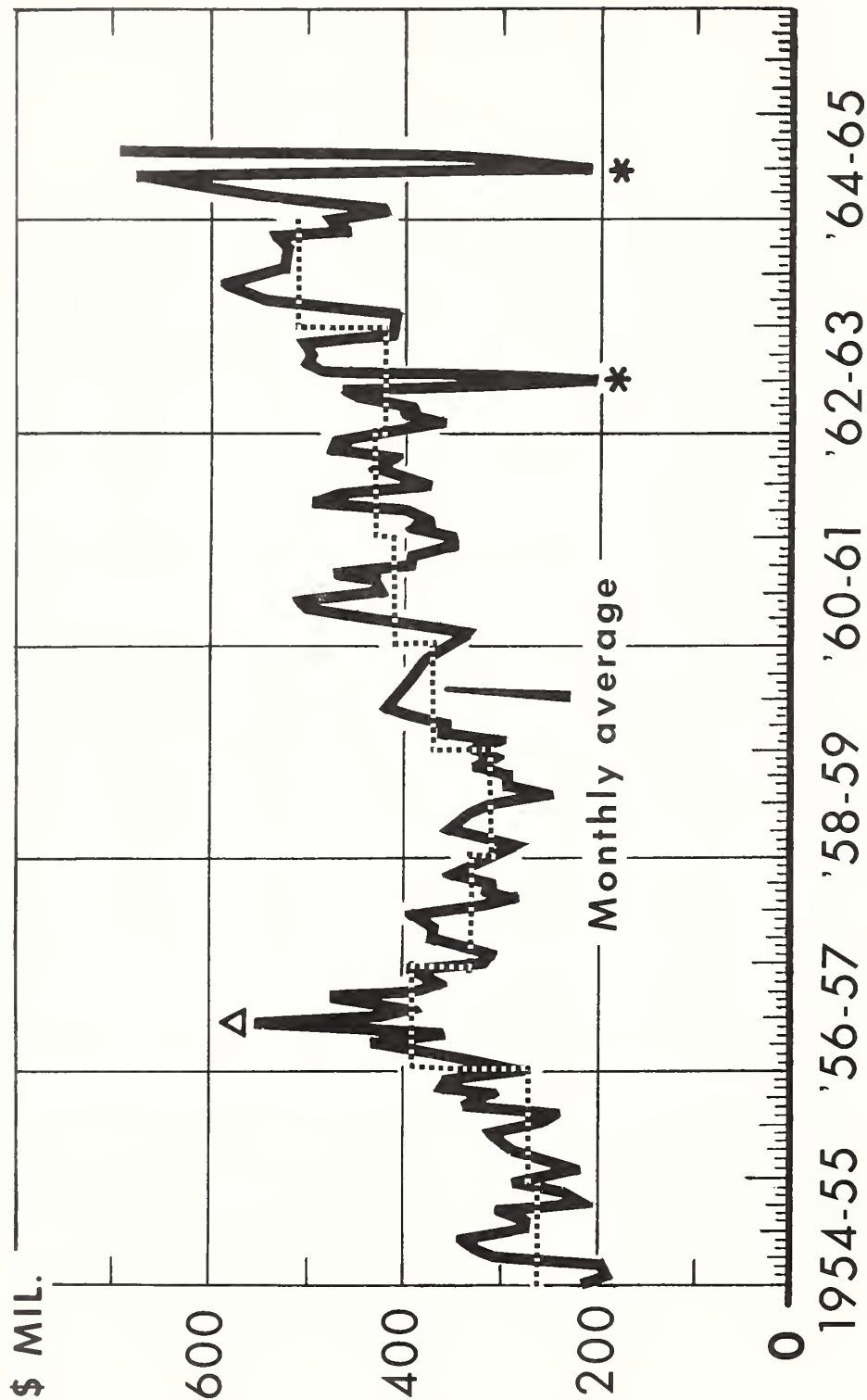
^{2/} Classified for identification of commodities subject to the variable levies which were put into effect between July 30, 1962 and September 1, 1964. The classification is designed to show the overall change in exports of these commodities rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies on exports of these commodities.

^{3/} Exports of wheat flour to Italy include donations under Titles II and III of P.L. 480.

^{4/} Import duty for canned poultry is bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at 21 percent ad valorem.

^{5/} Partly estimated.

VALUE OF U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS



FISCAL YEARS. ▲ SUEZ CRISIS. * LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 3691-65 (5) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 3

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1964 and 1965 and July-March 1963-64 and 1964-65

Commodity exported	Unit:	March 1/		July-March 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1964	1965	1963-64	1964-65
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animals, live:					
Cattle	No.	2	6	21	35
Poultry, live -					
Baby chicks (chickens)	No.	1,909	2,688	19,980	18,825
Other live poultry	No.	2/	2/	2/	2/
Other	---	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total animals, live	---	---	---	---	---
Dairy products:					
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations	Lb.	1,535	1,719	15,867	15,948
Butter, including donations	Lb.	4,955	13,020	74,070	114,549
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	586	644	11,572	6,313
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk ..	Lb.	1,282	1,393	12,296	11,209
Milk and cream -					
Condensed and evaporated, incl. donations ..	Lb.	5,848	6,540	81,447	76,369
Dry, whole milk and cream	Lb.	826	2,186	19,276	11,329
Fresh	Lb.	60	70	1,049	788
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	162,465	50,677	871,363	645,098
Other	Lb.	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total dairy products	---	---	---	---	---
Fats, oils, and greases:					
Lard	Lb.	51,635	18,384	452,582	370,648
Tallow -					
Edible	Lb.	262	2,545	2,436	5,635
Inedible	Lb.	208,473	163,112	1,315,435	1,462,785
Other animal fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	24,208	9,201	195,879	159,272
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	284,578	193,242	1,966,332	1,998,340
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal	Lb.	2,139	7,268	22,137	49,257
Pork	Lb.	13,004	6,725	124,862	54,173
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,447	1,996	15,043	9,275
Variety meats (edible offals)	Lb.	17,543	31,614	130,630	169,542
Other, including meat extracts	Lb.	1,265	1,742	10,324	13,249
Total meat and products (except poultry) ..	Lb.	35,298	48,945	302,996	295,496
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	Lb.	241	205	3,134	2,289
Eggs in the shell -					
Hatching	Doz.	896	929	6,220	5,117
Other	Doz.	92	128	2,684	1,535
Poultry meat -					
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	14,162	12,366	126,586	101,514
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	2,491	3,728	29,628	37,433
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	300	1,596	5,556	6,564
Canned and otherwise preserved	Lb.	1,982	2,965	17,573	15,468
Total poultry products	---	---	---	---	---

Continued -

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1964 and 1965 and July-March 1963-64 and 1964-65 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	March 1/		Value		Quantity		July-March 1/		Value	
		1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65
Other animal products:											
Feathers, crude or dressed	Lb.	114	242	90	1,000	Thousands	1,000	Thousands	1,000	Thousands	1,000
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	259	186	717	126	179	126	1,249	1,249	1,249	1,207
Hair, raw or dressed (except wool)	Lb.	426	826	168	218	218	218	4,917	4,917	4,917	1,587
Hides and skins, raw (except furs)	2/	1,325	1,855	6,385	9,110	10,991	12,456	57,977	57,977	57,977	67,726
Honey	Lb.	560	1,015	114	189	189	21,066	5,904	3,543	3,543	1,150
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	548	769	718	682	682	7,595	2,761	8,288	8,288	2,875
Other	---	2/	2/	1,451	2,673	2/	2/	12,881	16,652	12,881	16,652
Total other animal products	---	---	---	9,643	13,177	---	---	90,947	96,117	90,947	96,117
Total animals and animal products											
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS											
Cotton, unmanufactured:											
Cotton	RBale:	490	584	63,442	75,047	3,980	3,435	521,336	449,581	521,336	449,581
Linters	RBale:	24	37	956	1,022	230	186	6,516	5,162	6,516	5,162
Total cotton and linters	RBale:	514	621	64,398	76,069	4,210	3,621	527,852	454,743	527,852	454,743
Fruits and preparations:											
Canned -											
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	5,295	25,034	929	3,539	111,840	141,000	18,179	21,599	18,179	21,599
Peaches	Lb.	13,479	19,795	1,504	2,083	195,531	202,094	21,572	21,621	21,572	21,621
Pears	Lb.	252	975	53	174	5,333	5,333	924	980	924	980
Pineapples	Lb.	6,988	4,046	1,040	606	64,582	73,064	9,409	10,751	9,409	10,751
Other	Lb.	2,525	2,899	520	627	25,503	30,847	5,412	5,412	5,412	5,412
Total canned fruits	Lb.	28,539	52,749	4,046	7,029	402,298	452,338	54,924	60,363	54,924	60,363
Dried -											
Prunes	Lb.	6,409	8,677	1,364	1,690	68,232	80,238	14,416	15,038	14,416	15,038
Raisins (dried grapes)	Lb.	6,831	9,301	1,359	1,530	97,450	89,520	17,288	16,073	17,288	16,073
Other	Lb.	1,027	1,136	383	389	11,887	13,980	4,546	4,416	4,546	4,416
Total dried fruits	Lb.	14,267	19,114	3,106	3,609	177,569	183,738	36,250	35,527	36,250	35,527
Fresh -											
Apples	Lb.	24,489	22,158	2,136	2,010	177,810	174,007	15,794	15,583	15,794	15,583
Berries	Lb.	994	898	198	231	11,235	14,087	2,049	2,638	2,049	2,638
Grapefruit	Lb.	21,627	27,146	1,393	1,324	130,810	129,359	8,410	7,775	8,410	7,775
Grapes	Lb.	3,014	4,297	360	556	186,288	193,315	16,572	18,710	16,572	18,710
Lemons and limes	Lb.	17,980	12,899	1,321	1,172	156,187	131,004	12,912	10,652	12,912	10,652
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	42,195	48,307	3,600	4,416	296,513	268,266	26,501	25,203	26,501	25,203
Pears	Lb.	2,101	2,555	221	264	35,012	54,784	3,507	5,069	3,507	5,069
Other	Lb.	1,840	2,442	198	291	110,051	102,766	6,458	7,267	6,458	7,267
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	114,240	120,702	9,427	10,264	1,103,906	1,067,588	92,203	92,897	92,203	92,897
Fruit juices -											
Grapefruit	Gal.	220	848	256	720	2,796	2,416	2,804	2,661	2,804	2,661
Orange	Gal.	684	922	2,015	2,092	5,518	4,991	14,337	12,717	14,337	12,717
Other	Gal.	709	908	851	850	8,402	8,798	8,724	8,093	8,724	8,093
Total fruit juices	Gal.	1,613	2,678	3,122	3,662	16,716	16,205	25,865	23,471	25,865	23,471
Frozen fruits	Lb.	996	451	191	77	9,217	6,218	1,872	1,137	1,872	1,137
Other	---	2/	2/	324	336	2/	2/	3,843	4,075	3,843	4,075
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	20,216	24,977	---	---	214,957	217,470	214,957	217,470

Continued

Continued -

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, March 1964 and 1965 and July-March 1963-64 and 1964-65 Continued

Continued -

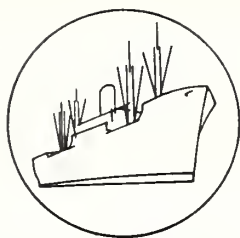
Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1964 and 1965 and July-March 1963-64 and 1964-65 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	March 1/		July-March 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1964	1965	1963-64	1964-65
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
Vegetables and preparations:					
Canned -					
Asparagus	lb.	5,108	1,294	45,353	11,425
Soups	lb.	1,834	338	12,370	2,405
Tomato paste and puree	lb.	1,445	321	11,913	2,451
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	lb.	72	10	703	94
Other	lb.	5,347	7,258	44,685	6,828
Total canned vegetables	lb.	13,806	15,805	115,637	22,760
Dried beans, including donations	lb.	9,768	15,724	363,528	29,758
Dried peas, including cow and chick	lb.	16,645	32,036	192,624	13,182
Fresh -					
Lettuce	lb.	17,577	21,252	121,608	6,512
Onions	lb.	4,891	25,263	64,113	3,276
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes)	lb.	8,889	4,280	89,249	2,603
Tomatoes	lb.	4,221	4,524	66,892	6,462
Other	lb.	46,973	51,944	217,746	12,264
Total fresh vegetables	lb.	82,551	107,263	559,608	29,669
Frozen vegetables	lb.	2,334	1,338	27,640	2,421
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	lb.	1,575	1,628	11,153	4,851
Vegetable seasonings	lb.	651	821	3,120	3,026
Tomato juice, canned	Cal.	569	357	2,304	2,015
Other	---	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	13,091	---	111,911
Other vegetable products:					
Coffee	lb.	3,500	1,514	17,279	21,989
Drugs, herbs, roots, leaves, etc., crude	lb.	243	1,484	2,764	4,403
Essential oils, natural	lb.	718	1,335	5,645	14,550
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake and meal)	---	2/	2/	2/	2/
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts	Cal.	93	542	778	7,681
Hops	lb.	2,762	2,983	19,619	11,598
Nuts and preparations	---	2/	2/	2/	2/
Seeds (except oilseeds)	lb.	7,236	21,898	61,323	23,415
Spices	lb.	5,611	7,690	85,593	21,333
Other, including donations	---	482	770	2,639	2,214
Total other vegetable products	---	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total vegetable products	---	---	28,392	---	222,382
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	---	---	454,735	---	3,893,562
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	---	---	523,789	---	4,478,772
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	1,627,524	---	13,495,755
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	2,151,313	---	18,052,480

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins", reported in value only.



Government Program Export Highlights

DOLLAR SALES AND GOVERNMENT PROGRAM EXPORTS, JULY-DECEMBER 1964

U.S. agricultural exports in July-December 1964 reached a record high for the period of \$3,240.8 million, 11 percent above a year earlier. The rise in dollar sales made up nearly half the increase of \$273.8 million, and the advance in Government-financed exports slightly more than half (table 12).

Despite a number of factors which adversely affected U.S. dollar exports of farm products, including larger world crops of some commodities than a year earlier, commercial sales of agricultural commodities advanced \$127.3 million from a year earlier. The most significant features of the export situation for U.S. farm products were the decline in dollar sales of wheat and flour from the record exports of the last 6 months of 1963 and continued substantial increases in commercial exports of oilseeds and products, feed grains, and animals and products (excluding dairy products). Dollar exports of dairy products increased sharply in 1963 and 1964.

Exports under Government-financed programs, primarily under P.L. 480, totaled \$872.5 million, up 20 percent from a year earlier. Exports under the Title I, sales-for-foreign-currency program and barter shipments under the Title III, were one-fourth above those of a year earlier. Long-term supply and dollar credit sales under Title IV were 3-3/4 times 1963. Donations under Titles II and III declined. Exports of agricultural commodities under Mutual Security (AID) programs were only 1 percent of total program shipments (tables 14 and 15).

Commercial Sales for Dollars by Commodity Group

U.S. commercial exports of wheat and flour in July-December 1964 were only 54 percent of the record exports for the same period of 1963, which resulted from a worldwide wheat shortage. Dollar sales, which are generally about 30 percent of total exports of wheat and flour, accounted for 20 percent of the total; Government-financed exports, which are usually about 70 percent, rose to 80 percent. The record 1964 world wheat crop and intense competition among exporting countries were primarily responsible for the reduced dollar exports during the last half of 1964. Title I exports to India, which were accelerated to help relieve the country's acute food shortage, were nearly two-thirds higher in July-December 1964 than in 1963 and contributed to the rise in program shipments.

U.S. commercial exports of oilseeds and products accounted for more than a fifth of dollar sales of U.S. farm products during the period and represented the largest part of the increase from the same period of 1963. Advances in dollar exports of soybeans, soybean oil, and soybean meal contributed four-fifths of the rise. Demand for U.S. soybeans and products continued strong, especially

Table 12.--Exports under specified Government-financed programs, commercial sales for dollars, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-December 1964 compared with July-December 1963

Commodity	Exports under			Commercial			Total agricultural		
	Govt.-financed programs			sales for dollars 1/			exports		
	1963	1964	Change	1963	1964	Change	1963	1964	Change
	Million dollars			Million dollars			Million dollars		
Wheat and wheat flour ...	423.6	558.7	+135.1	261.0	140.2	-120.8	684.6	698.9	+14.3
Feed grains, excluding products	29.3	20.6	-8.7	385.1	431.9	+46.8	414.4	452.5	+38.1
Rice, milled	36.9	23.0	-13.9	43.2	47.6	+4.4	80.1	70.6	-9.5
Cotton	71.9	87.6	+15.7	233.5	229.1	-4.4	305.4	316.7	+11.3
Tobacco, unmanufactured	16.4	23.2	+6.8	253.3	238.6	-14.7	269.7	261.8	-7.9
Oilseeds and products ...	46.9	73.3	+26.4	386.5	520.7	+134.2	2/433.4	2/594.0	+160.6
Dairy products	68.0	43.8	-24.2	53.5	82.2	+28.7	3/121.5	3/126.0	+4.5
Animal and products, except dairy	11.6	18.5	+6.9	246.6	286.9	+40.3	258.2	305.4	+47.2
Fruits and preparations	---	---	---	154.3	158.5	+4.2	154.3	158.5	+4.2
Vegetables and preparations5	3.9	+3.4	83.1	73.5	-9.6	83.6	77.4	-6.2
Other	20.9	19.9	-1.0	140.9	159.1	+18.2	161.8	179.0	+17.2
Total agricultural exports	726.0	872.5	+146.5	2,241.0	2,368.3	+127.3	2,967.0	3,240.8	+273.8

1/ Exports outside Government-financed programs. 2/ Total exports of oilseeds and products include the estimated value of donations of vegetable oils under Title III, P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census, as follows: 1963, \$0.3 million, and 1964, \$7.8 million. 3/ Total exports of dairy products include the estimated value of donations of butter and butter oil under Title III, P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census, as follows: 1963, \$25.7 million and 1964, \$9.8 million.

in economically advanced countries, for use as edible oil in food products, such as liquid cooking and salad oils, margarines, and shortening, and for use as meal in animal feeds.

Increased dollar exports of corn and barley accounted for the rise of \$46.8 million in commercial exports of U.S. feed grains. Continued heavy exports of feed grains from the United States have resulted from increasing demand to meet the rising per capita consumption of livestock and livestock products in a number of foreign countries, especially in Western Europe and Japan. While feed grain production has been increasing in some countries, demand has gone up faster than production.

Commercial exports of animals and products (except dairy products) in July-December 1964 were \$40.3 million above the same period of 1963. Major advances occurred in tallow, hides and skins, variety meats, lard, and beef and veal. Inedible tallow exports, nearly all for dollars, at present account for over half of U.S. production. The most substantial decline from 1963 took place in pork exports. In 1963, shipments of fresh pork increased sharply to Canada and Western Europe. Supplies in Western Europe were relatively tight and restrictions were relaxed to encourage imports. In 1964, supplies were more abundant and prices in Canada and Western Europe fell relative to prices in the United States. Exports to Japan in 1964 were hindered by import controls imposed by the Japanese Government.

Exports of poultry meat declined nearly \$4 million in July-December 1964 from a year earlier. The variable import levies in effect for exports to the EEC and the rise in poultry meat production were factors contributing to the decline. Exports of fresh and frozen turkeys, the bulk of which went to West Germany, increased over \$2 million from a year earlier. Turkeys are not produced in volume abroad, and the use of turkey meat for institutional feeding in Europe is increasing.

The most significant features of foreign trade in U.S. dairy products in July-December 1964 were the increase in commercial exports and the decrease in non-fat dry milk donations for welfare and school lunch use abroad. The 40 percent increase in volume of commercial exports of butter resulted largely from a deficit supply situation in Europe. A tight supply situation, competitive prices, and strong European demand for milk powder for calf feeding aided U.S. commercial exports of nonfat dry milk. Because of stepped-up commercial exports of nonfat dry milk under the CCC payment-in-kind and export sales programs, foreign donations of nonfat dry milk declined sharply.

U.S. exports of cotton rose moderately in July-December 1964 from the same period of 1963, with most of the rise in program shipments and a small decrease in exports for dollars. U.S. exports of cotton in July 1964, the last month of the 1963-64 marketing year, were substantially above the same month of 1963. However, during August-December 1964, U.S. cotton exports lagged behind the same months of 1963. Adverse factors included record cotton production in foreign free-world countries, the working down of substantially larger beginning stocks in net importing countries, and a weakening of cotton consumption in certain countries of Western Europe.

Commercial exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States in July-December 1964 were 6 percent below a year earlier. Most of the decrease was in exports of flue-cured tobacco. There was increased competition from the record 1964 crop of flue-cured tobacco in Rhodesia, the major competing world source of this type of tobacco.

U.S. dollar exports of milled rice and fruits and preparations increased moderately from a year earlier. Dollar exports of vegetables and preparations fell 10 percent from a year earlier, with most of the decline in exports of dry edible beans. Export movement of beans was off sharply, primarily due to reduced supplies of preferred quality beans in demand in the foreign market.

Exports under credit sales programs.--Disbursements under Export-Import Bank guarantees and purchases under the CCC credit sales program (included in exports outside Government-financed programs -- dollar sales -- (in tables 14 and 15) fell \$31.9 million from a year earlier to \$66.1 million in July-December 1964 (table 13). Nearly all of the decline was in purchases of wheat and grain sorghums under the CCC credit sales program. The decrease was due to a general tightening of credit approval policy and to the pricing of commodities from CCC-owned stocks. During July-September, when the price of corn from CCC stocks was considerably above the free-market price, no corn purchases were made under the program. During October-December, when the CCC price was more competitive, \$29.4 million of corn was purchased. Cotton purchases began in October 1964 and totaled \$15.0 million through December 1964.

Under the revised CCC export credit sales program announced December 28, 1964, deferred payment terms are provided in connection with certain agricultural commodities from private stocks. (For a description of the revised program, see 'Dollar Sales and Government Program Exports, July-September 1964,' page 93, Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, March-April 1965). Exports are now being made under the CCC credit sales program from private as well as CCC-owned stocks.

Exports Under Government-financed Programs

Most of the \$146.5 million increase in Government program exports in July-December 1964 over a year earlier was in sales for foreign currency under Title I, P.L. 480. Increased shipments of wheat and flour accounted for the rise of about 30 percent in exports under this program. To help relieve the critical food shortage in India, Title I shipments to that country -- which totaled 75 million bushels in July-December 1963 -- were increased to 85 million bushels in January-June 1964, and to 123 million in July-December 1964. Other major destinations for wheat under the sales-for-foreign-currency program were Brazil and Pakistan. The United Arab Republic-Egypt was the principal recipient of wheat flour under Title I during the period, as well as an important recipient of wheat.

Donations of wheat under Title II totaled \$7.3 million in July-December 1964, down \$36.5 million from a year earlier, accounting for the decline in donations under this program. Major recipients of Title II donations were Algeria, South Viet-Nam, Afghanistan, Morocco, Tunisia, and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for the relief of refugees from Palestine.

Table 13.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by commodity,
July-December 1964 1/

Commodity	:Export-Import:		
	: Bank loans	: CCC	: Total
	: and	: credit	: credit
	: medium-term	: sales <u>3/</u>	: sales
	: guarantees <u>2/</u> :	:	:
	-- <u>Million dollars</u> --		
Wheat	---	5.1	5.1
Corn	---	29.4	29.4
Grain sorghums	---	4.8	4.8
Barley	---	0.7	0.7
Cotton	9.5	15.0	24.5
Tallow	1.4	---	1.4
Butter	---	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Milk, nonfat dry	0.2	---	0.2
Total	11.1	55.0	66.1

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency).

2/ Includes disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees against political and/or financial risk.

3/ Purchases during the period.

4/ Less than \$50,000.

The sharp rise in dollar exports of dairy products reduced the availability of nonfat dry milk, butter, and butteroil for foreign donations. This accounted for the decline in shipments through voluntary relief agencies under Title III. A total of 129 million pounds of nonfat dry milk was shipped in July-December 1964 compared with 227 million a year earlier. Only 287,000 pounds of butter were donated under Title III in the last 6 months of 1964 compared with nearly 16 million in 1963. Butteroil shipments were reduced to 17 million pounds from nearly 61 million the previous year.

Exports of U.S. farm products under Title III barter transactions amounted to \$52.8 million in July-December 1964, \$10.7 million above a year earlier. The major decline was in shipments of wheat which, like dollar sales, were adversely affected by intense competition from foreign exporting countries.

The principal rise in barter shipments was in cotton. India, which imported nearly \$8 million of U.S. cotton under this program, was the principal destination. Cotton shipments to India were made under the \$40 million U.S.-India barter agreement announced June 27, 1963. This was the largest bilateral barter transaction ever negotiated between the United States and another country. Other destinations for substantial quantities of cotton were Indonesia, Poland, the Philippines, and Yugoslavia.

Exports of soybean oil from commercial stocks, which began in September 1964, totaled \$5.1 million during the period.

Shipments of agricultural commodities under Title IV long-term supply and dollar credit sales in July-December 1964 were about 3-3/4 times those of the like period of 1963. A substantial increase in exports of wheat accounted for most of the rise.

Title IV programming increased tremendously in 1964. The export market value of commodities programmed under Title IV agreements signed in 1964 amounted to \$195.6 million compared with \$59.0 million in the previous year. This brought to \$357.5 million the total of commodities programmed under this title since the signing of the first agreement in August 1961.

Table 14.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-December 1964

Commodity	Public Law 480										: P.L. 87-195:				: Total			
	Title I:	Title II:	Title III:	Title IV:	Title V:	Title VI:	Title VII:	Title VIII:	Title IX:	Title X:	Agency for	Inter-	Long-term	Agency for	agricultural:	agricultural:	agricultural:	Total
	Sales for foreign currency:	Famine and other emergency relief:	Foreign donations:	Barter:	supply and credit:	national dollar:	development:	specified:	under:	outside:	specified:	Government:	Government:	Government:	Government:	Government:	Government:	Government:
	1/	2/	1/	2/	1/	2/	1/	2/	1/	2/	1/	2/	1/	2/	1/	2/	1/	2/
	-- Million dollars --										: programs 3/				: programs 4/			
Wheat	431.5	7.3	6.1	8.4	38.6	0.1	492.0	116.3	608.3									
Wheat flour	35.7	12.4	17.8	---	0.8	5/	66.7	23.9	90.6									
Corn	9.8	4.2	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.1	16.7	334.0	350.7									
Grain sorghums	---	0.4	5/	1.3	---	5/	63.1	64.8	64.8									
Barley	2.2	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	32.9	35.1									
Corn meal	---	1.8	5.7	---	---	---	7.5	2.7	10.2									
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked	---	6/3.1	6/8.8	---	---	---	11.9	7/-0.5	8/11.4									
Barley malt	---	---	---	---	---	---	5/	2.7	2.7									
Rice, milled	22.7	---	---	---	---	---	23.0	47.6	70.6									
Cotton	45.8	---	---	29.3	11.4	1.1	87.6	229.1	316.7									
Tobacco, unmanufactured	11.8	---	---	6.6	2.5	2.3	23.2	238.6	261.8									
Soybeans	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	0.8	319.6	320.4									
Lard	2.3	---	---	---	---	0.3	2.6	29.2	31.8									
Tallow, edible and inedible	6.6	---	---	---	1.9	2.3	10.8	68.3	8/79.1									
Soybean oil	32.4	1.9	9/0.3	5.1	4.9	0.9	45.5	40.4	8/85.9									
Cottonseed oil	16.8	1.9	9/7.5	---	0.1	0.6	26.9	15.8	42.7									
Oilcake and meal	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	93.4	93.5									
Feeds and fodders, except oilcake and meal	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.3	38.3	38.6									
Essential oils	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	9.6	9.7									
Milk, evaporated and condensed	7.8	---	---	---	---	5/	7.8	3.6	11.4									
Milk, whole dried	0.6	---	---	---	---	5/	0.6	2.7	3.3									
Milk, nonfat dry	1.3	2.7	18.8	0.3	---	---	23.1	26.9	50.0									
Cheese	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	1.9	2.3									
Butter	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	---	0.2	1.6	31.7	8/33.3									
Anhydrous milk fat	1.1	10/-1.7	9.7	---	---	---	9.8	7.3	8/17.1									
Infants' and dietetic foods	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.5	4.7	5.2									
Eggs in the shell	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	3.6	3.7									
Poultry, fresh or frozen	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	0.7	29.8	30.5									
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	2.6	---	---	---	---	---	2.6	8.0	10.6									
Hides and skins	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.2	47.8	49.0									
Seeds	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.2	13.4	13.6									
Beans, dry edible	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	2.9	15.2	18.1									
Peas and lentils, dry edible	---	---	1.6	---	1.1	---	---	---	---									
Other agricultural commodities	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.3	8.3									
Total agricultural exports	633.4	34.3	77.0	52.8	63.1	11.9	872.5	2,368.3	3,240.8									

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480.

2/ The Barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs and economic development loans.

Table 14.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-December 1964 - Continued

- 4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.
- 5/ Less than \$50,000.
- 6/ Bulgur wheat \$3.0 million and rolled wheat \$0.1 million under Title II. Bulgur wheat \$6.9 million and rolled wheat \$1.9 million under Title III, donations.
- 7/ The excess of the Government portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in valuation or classification procedures.
- 8/ The value shown for wheat cereal foods to be cooked, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, butter, and anhydrous milk fat includes the value reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the value shown as foreign donations under Title III. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.
- 9/ Reported as soybean and cottonseed oil. Breakdown between the two oils estimated.
- 10/ Net adjustment from a previous period.
- 11/ Includes the following: Confectioneries and other sugar products, \$98,868; baby chicks, \$62,607; cattle, \$128,891; other live animals, \$55,322; soap stock and fatty acids, \$26,471; total \$372,159.

Table 15.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, July-December 1964

Commodity	Public Law 480										: P.L. 87-195:				: Total:			
	: Title I:		: Title II:		: Title III:		: Title IV:		: Agency for:		: Inter-		: agricultural:		: Total:		: agricultural:	
	: Sales	: Unit:	: for	: and other:	: Foreign	: Barter:	: supply and:	: national	: under	: exports	: exports	: under	: specified	: outside	: exports	: agricultural	: exports	: Total
	: foreign	: foreign	: emergency	: 1/	: 2/	: (A.I.D.)	: Government	: Government	: Government	: Government	: Government	: Government	: Government	: Government	: Government	: Government	: Government	: Government
	: currency:	: relief	: relief	: relief	: relief	: relief	: relief	: relief	: relief	: relief	: relief	: relief	: relief	: relief	: relief	: relief	: relief	: relief
	-- Thousand units --																	
Wheat (60 lb.)	237,515	Bu.	1,974	3,266	4,612	23,113	62	270,542	69,139	339,681								
Wheat flour	8,824	Cwt.	2,922	4,515	---	222	9	16,492	5,045	21,537								
Corn (56 lb.)	6,916	Bu.	1,785	408	659	719	121	10,608	249,173	259,781								
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	---	Bu.	179	24	1,126	---	5	1,334	53,075	54,409								
Barley (48 lb.)	1,871	Bu.	---	---	---	---	---	1,871	30,256	32,127								
Corn meal	---	Cwt.	500	1,520	---	---	---	2,020	668	2,688								
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked	---	Lb.	5/44,830	5/179,187	---	---	---	224,017	6/-2,630	7/221,387								
Barley malt (34 lb.)	---	Bu.	---	---	---	---	1	1,304	1,304	1,305								
Rice, milled	4,140	Cwt.	---	---	---	---	37	4,177	5,677	9,854								
Cotton, running bale	369	Bale	---	---	---	87	8	678	1,748	2,426								
Tobacco, unmanufactured	18,772	Lb.	---	---	214	2,258	3,688	33,976	274,583	308,559								
Soybeans (60 lb.)	---	Bu.	---	---	9,258	---	274	274	117,667	117,941								
Lard	19,504	Lb.	---	---	---	---	2,359	21,863	277,652	299,515								
Tallow, edible and inedible	77,338	Lb.	---	---	---	22,280	26,380	125,998	920,875	1,046,873								
Soybean oil	282,143	Lb.	---	---	---	49,117	6,997	395,798	336,599	7/732,327								
Cottonseed oil	137,727	Lb.	12,485	8/2,382	42,604	1,111	3,911	208,709	134,483	7/343,192								
Oilcake and meal	---	S.T.	8,802	8/57,158	---	---	2	1,223	1,223	1,225								
Feeds and fodders, except oilcake and meal	---	S.T.	---	---	---	---	5	5	610	615								
Essential oils	---	Lb.	---	---	---	---	11	11	4,413	4,424								
Milk, evaporated and condensed	34,509	Lb.	---	---	---	---	76	34,585	20,195	54,780								
Milk, whole dried	1,005	Lb.	---	---	---	37	61	1,103	10,932	12,035								
Milk, nonfat dry	10,655	Lb.	21,282	128,796	5,500	---	---	166,233	372,568	538,801								
Cheese	1,058	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	1,058	3,741	4,799								
Butter	355	Lb.	489	287	3,433	---	523	5,087	75,218	7/80,305								
Anhydrous milk fat	2,584	Lb.	9/-2,088	17,111	---	1,785	---	19,392	10,283	7/29,675								
Infants' and dietetic foods	---	Lb.	---	---	---	---	517	517	7,710	8,227								
Eggs in the shell	---	Doz.	---	---	---	---	19	19	3,838	3,857								
Poultry, fresh or frozen	2,579	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	2,579	110,684	113,263								
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	6,982	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	6,982	16,459	23,441								
Hides and skins	---	No.	---	---	---	---	230	230	8,265	8,495								
Seeds	---	Cwt.	---	---	---	---	5	5	524	529								
Beans, dry edible	24	Cwt.	---	211	---	128	---	363	1,875	2,238								
Peas and lentils, dry edible	171	Cwt.	---	---	---	---	---	171	1,202	1,373								

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480.

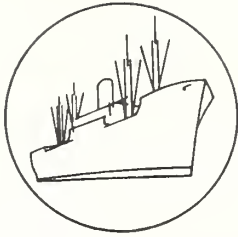
2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs and economic development loans.

--Continued

Table 15.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, July-December 1964 - Continued

- 4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.
- 5/ Bulgur wheat 43,050,000 lbs. and rolled wheat 1,780,000 lbs. under Title II. Bulgur wheat 146,837,000 lbs. and rolled wheat 32,350,000 lbs. under Title III.
- 6/ The excess of the Government program portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.
- 7/ The quantity shown for total agricultural exports of wheat cereal foods to be cooked, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, butter, and anhydrous milk fat includes the quantity reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the quantity shown as foreign donations under Title III. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.
- 8/ Reported as soybean and cottonseed oil. Breakdown between the two oils is estimated.
- 9/ Net adjustment from a previous period.



Import Highlights

JULY 1964-MARCH 1965

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption declined by 5 percent in July-March 1964-65 from a year earlier. They totaled \$2,935 million, down from \$3,092 million. The decline occurred in imports of supplementary (partially competitive) products; imports of complementary (noncompetitive) items were about equal to the level a year earlier. Imports in March totaled \$420 million compared with the \$382 million a year ago. Part of the increase in March reflected larger imports after settlement of the longshoremen's strike at East Coast and Gulf ports.

Nonagricultural imports rose to \$11.4 million in July-March from \$10.2 million a year earlier. The gain was associated with the continuing rise in economic activity in the United States.

Supplementary Imports

Imports of supplementary products fell to \$1,542 million in July-March from \$1,697 million for the same months in 1963-64. The decline of 9 percent was dominated by beef and veal and cane sugar. Other declines occurred for dutiable cattle and cotton. Small increases were noted for dairy products, apparel wool, tobacco, and vegetables.

Animals and animal products

Dutiable cattle.--Dutiable cattle imports fell to 385,000 head in July-March from 482,000 for the same period in 1963-64. Fewer imports from Mexico accounted for most of the decline. Relatively high prices in Mexico have discouraged shipments to the United States. There has been a shortage of beef in some parts of Mexico in recent months. In addition, U.S. production of feeders and stockers continued at high levels. In July-March, Mexico accounted for about 60 percent of the dutiable cattle imported in the United States.

Beef and veal.--Beef and veal imports fell to 511 million pounds from 847 million a year earlier. This year, Australia and New Zealand have been shipping more of their beef to Western Europe because of favorable European prices. Demand for imported beef in Western Europe has increased sharply because of limited supplies and a general rise in incomes. In addition, U.S. production of cow beef has increased sharply in the past year. About 83 percent of the beef imports in July-March consisted of boneless beef used for manufacturing such products as prepared hamburgers, luncheon meats, and frankfurters.

Table 16.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity,
July-March 1963-64 and 1964-65

Commodity	July-March		Change
	1963-64	1964-65	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live	51	45	-12
Dairy products	43	48	+12
Hides and skins	45	49	+9
Meats and meat products	405	296	-27
Wool, apparel	75	97	+29
Other	34	34	---
Total animals, etc.	653	569	-13
Cotton, excluding linters	23	20	-13
Fruits and preparations	82	81	-1
Grains and preparations	33	34	+3
Nuts and preparations	54	58	+7
Oilseeds and products	118	134	+14
Sugar, cane	421	319	-24
Tobacco, unmanufactured	74	93	+26
Vegetables and preparations	72	80	+11
Other	167	154	-8
Total supplementary	1,697	1,542	-9
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas	62	115	+85
Coffee	831	824	-1
Cocoa beans	95	88	+7
Rubber, crude, natural	138	138	---
Tea	43	40	-7
Wool, carpet	87	55	-37
Other	139	133	-4
Total complementary	1,395	1,393	---
Total imports	3,092	2,935	-5

Pork.--Imports of pork totaled 162 million pounds in July-March 1964-65 up from the 155 million a year earlier. However, value increased only slightly because of lower prices. About two-thirds of imports consisted of canned hams and shoulders, mainly from Denmark, Poland, and the Netherlands.

Hides and skins.--U.S. imports of hides and skins totaled \$49 million compared with \$45 million a year earlier. The gain reflected large imports of sheep and lamb skins, and calf skins. About half of the imports were sheep and lamb skins.

Apparel wool.--Imports of apparel wool increased to 133 million pounds in July-March 1964-65 from 100 million in the same months in 1963-64. U.S. imports of apparel wool have been stimulated by lower world prices, which have declined 20 to 25 percent since a year ago when they were at their highest level since 1957. In addition, mill activity in January-March increased somewhat from the level of a year earlier. Lower prices have encouraged importers to build up inventories from the low level of a year earlier.

Grains and preparations

U.S. imports of grains and preparations totaled \$34 million in July-March 1964-65, up slightly from a year ago. Imports of barley grain increased, while those of barley malt, oats, and wheat declined.

Sugar

U.S. imports of sugar totaled 2,812,000 tons compared with 2,787,000 a year earlier. However, value declined by over \$100 million, reflecting lower world sugar prices. The import unit value declined 25 percent from a year earlier. U.S. sugar imports accounted for slightly under two-fifths of sugar consumption in the July-March period. Principal suppliers were the Philippines, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru, Brazil, and Australia.

Oilseeds and products

Imports of oilbearing materials and products rose to \$134 million in July-March 1964-65 from \$118 million a year earlier. The gain reflected larger imports of copra, coconut oil, palm kernel oil, cacao butter, and castor oil. Larger imports of copra, which accounted for half the total increase, stemmed from increased shipments from the Philippines.

Vegetables and preparations

U.S. imports of vegetables and preparations rose to \$80 million in July-March 1964-65 from \$72 million a year earlier. Most of the increase came from larger purchases of white potatoes, which rose to 250 million pounds from only 67 million. Relatively high prices and limited supplies of potatoes in the United States have encouraged imports. Fresh vegetables account for a large part of U.S. imports of vegetables and preparations. Most imports of fresh vegetables occur during the domestic offseason.

Tobacco

Imports of tobacco rose to 139 million pounds in July-March 1964-65 from 121 million a year earlier. Value increased to \$93 million from \$74 million. Cigarette leaf accounts for about 70 percent of U.S. imports of tobacco, and consists mainly of oriental leaf from Turkey and Greece. In recent years, imports of tobacco have accounted for about 10 percent of total tobacco use in the United States. Imported tobacco is blended with domestic leaf to produce the aroma and taste preferred by U.S. smokers.

Fruits and preparations

Imports of fruits and preparations totaled \$81 million, about the same level as a year earlier. Increases in imports of berries, grapes, olives in brine, and mandarin oranges were about offset by declines in fresh apples and citrus products. Citrus imports were unusually high in 1963-64 because of reduced production in Florida due to a prior frost. This year, however, production has increased sharply; and, with somewhat lower U.S. prices, imports of citrus products have declined.

Complementary Imports

Imports of complementary products totaled \$1,393 million in July-March of 1964-65 compared with \$1,395 million a year earlier. Imports of complementary products prior to the longshoremen's strike at East Coast and Gulf ports were 13 percent above a year earlier. In July-March, only imports of bananas showed a significant gain in value over the previous year. The increase in value of bananas mainly reflected undervaluation by importers in 1963-64.

Coffee

Imports of coffee fell to 2,017 million pounds in July-March from 2,550 million a year earlier. However, value totaled \$824 million, only slightly below the \$831 million in the previous year. The average unit value of coffee increased by about one-fourth in July-March 1964-65 from the previous year. The decline in quantity reflected smaller imports from Brazil and Colombia.

Cocoa beans

Imports of cocoa beans totaled 419 million pounds compared with 413 million a year earlier. However, value declined to \$88 million from \$95 million, reflecting lower world prices. Cocoa bean production has risen faster than demand in recent years.

Rubber

Imports of crude natural rubber increased to 715 million pounds from 620 million for the like period in 1963-64. However, value totaled \$138 million, about the same as the level a year ago. Lower prices have made natural rubber more competitive with synthetic rubber.

Carpet wool

Imports of carpet wool fell to 95 million pounds from 147 million a year earlier. Higher carpet wool prices this year have discouraged U.S. importers from buying large quantities. In addition, the carpet industry has shifted to greater use of synthetic fibers. Wool now accounts for about 46 percent of carpet and rug yarns on the woolen system in the United States.

Table 17.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, March 1964 and 1965 and July-March 1963-64 and 1964-65

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	March 1/		July-March 1/	
		Quantity		Quantity	
		1964	Value 1,000 dollars	1963-64	Value 1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animals, live:					
Cattle, dutiable	No.	51	3,340	482	39,877
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	569	14	4,747
Horses	No.	2/	631	3	5,864
Other (including live poultry)	No.	3/	70	3/	553
Total animals, live	---	---	4,610	---	51,041
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	45	30	536	261
Cheese -					
Blue-mold	Lb.	431	217	2,733	1,373
Cheddar	Lb.	150	57	1,781	587
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	560	265	5,028	2,255
Pecorino	Lb.	1,200	688	10,738	6,084
Swiss	Lb.	1,322	712	13,221	7,157
Other	Lb.	4,856	1,836	21,991	10,491
Total cheese	Lb.	8,519	3,775	59,926	27,947
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	8,455	1,441	72,899	12,953
Other	Lb.	3/	26	3/	1,542
Total dairy products	---	---	5,272	---	42,703
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):					
Calf skins	Lb.	132	261	3,694	1,227
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,230	242	10,664	1,372
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	1,893	1,234	18,953	12,132
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	9,142	4,602	38,926	41,438
Other 4/	Lb.	2,679	1,435	26,328	11,991
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	15,076	7,543	98,565	44,992
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal -					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	63,216	20,063	753,497	241,465
Other	Lb.	8,217	2,660	93,087	29,524
Total beef and veal	Lb.	71,433	22,723	846,584	270,989
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	6,432	1,378	48,238	11,050
Pork -					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,322	1,173	27,799	10,266
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	14,164	9,897	106,012	72,866
Other	Lb.	2,191	1,288	21,683	12,311
Total pork	Lb.	19,677	12,358	155,494	95,443
Sausage casings	Lb.	3/	1,421	3/	12,599
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	5,829	1,330	61,081	14,666
Total meat and products (except poultry)	---	---	39,210	---	404,747
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	2/	74	4	86
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	362	144	1,810	844
Poultry meat	Lb.	10	77	242	512
Total poultry products	---	---	221	---	1,362

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Table 17.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
March 1964 and 1965 and July-March 1963-64 and 1964-65 - Continued

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	March 1/		Value		Quantity		July-March 1/		Value	
		1964	1965	Thousands	dollars	1964	1965	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):											
40's to 56's	G.Lb.	1,876	5,747	1,343	3,400	13,908	21,931	1,000	1,000	dollars	dollars
Finer than 56's	G.Lb.	7,735	19,012	6,152	12,503	64,403	92,617	8,894	14,501	dollars	dollars
Other wools	G.Lb.	2,815	2,843	2,750	2,674	21,402	18,114	47,047	65,869	dollars	dollars
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	12,426	27,602	10,245	18,577	99,713	132,662	75,103	96,830	dollars	dollars
Other animal products:											
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	Lb.	290	498	880	1,678	2,623	2,189	1,757	1,549	dollars	dollars
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	251	290	416	537	2,372	2,576	3,595	4,334	dollars	dollars
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	Lb.	549	765	260	432	5,857	5,114	2,798	2,628	dollars	dollars
Feathers, crude	Lb.	1,008	837	697	716	9,353	7,165	6,456	5,827	dollars	dollars
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	125	1,099	21	120	1,020	5,006	193	614	dollars	dollars
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	125	1,099	21	120	1,020	5,006	193	614	dollars	dollars
Honey	Lb.	125	1,099	21	120	1,020	5,006	193	614	dollars	dollars
Other	Lb.	125	1,099	21	120	1,020	5,006	193	614	dollars	dollars
Total other animal products	Lb.	125	1,099	21	120	1,020	5,006	193	614	dollars	dollars
Total animals and animal products	Lb.	125	1,099	21	120	1,020	5,006	193	614	dollars	dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS											
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):											
Cotton	Bale	5	7	495	866	125	107	23,223	20,355	dollars	dollars
Linters	Bale	15	15	380	523	140	119	3,280	2,962	dollars	dollars
Total cotton and linters	Bale	20	22	875	1,389	265	226	26,503	23,317	dollars	dollars
Fruits and preparations:											
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	215	71	569	305	1,475	708	4,802	3,209	dollars	dollars
Berries	Lb.	14,648	11,235	2,091	1,637	45,372	44,831	6,871	7,250	dollars	dollars
Dates	Lb.	330	98	32	9	39,076	36,919	3,745	3,564	dollars	dollars
Figs	Lb.	3,692	2,973	303	332	19,564	17,786	1,862	1,900	dollars	dollars
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	20	192	55	396	512	1,008	1,185	2,052	dollars	dollars
Melons	Lb.	33,850	33,018	1,457	1,338	55,279	55,873	2,347	2,321	dollars	dollars
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,380	1,677	1,694	3,158	9,575	10,946	13,580	16,912	dollars	dollars
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	6,824	8,412	1,393	1,734	37,140	42,133	7,637	8,775	dollars	dollars
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	18,512	21,910	2,129	2,442	98,224	110,238	11,180	12,203	dollars	dollars
Pineapple juice	Gal.	3,447	1,706	944	438	8,228	8,017	2,517	2,602	dollars	dollars
Other	Lb.	3,447	1,706	944	438	8,228	8,017	2,517	2,602	dollars	dollars
Total fruits and preparations	Lb.	3,447	1,706	944	438	8,228	8,017	2,517	2,602	dollars	dollars
Grains and preparations:											
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	461	90	729	120	6,277	8,366	8,106	11,066	dollars	dollars
Barley malt	Lb.	7,142	4,766	348	231	75,669	57,058	3,792	2,767	dollars	dollars
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	60	156	135	270	758	662	1,418	1,305	dollars	dollars
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	326	263	351	280	3,038	2,186	2,611	1,936	dollars	dollars
Rice	Lb.	55	3,242	9	184	1,115	6,406	112	822	dollars	dollars
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	41	142	62	169	355	1,664	517	2,003	dollars	dollars
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	526	205	1,135	474	2,619	637	5,412	1,183	dollars	dollars
Wheat flour	Lb.	15	0	1	0	27	14	1	2	dollars	dollars
Other	Lb.	15	0	1	0	27	14	1	2	dollars	dollars
Total grains and preparations	Lb.	15	0	1	0	27	14	1	2	dollars	dollars
Continued											

Continued -

Table 17.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, March 1964 and 1965 and July-March 1963-64 and 1964-65 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	March 1/		Value		Quantity		July-March 1/		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1964		1965		1964		1965		1963-64		1964-65		1963-64	
		Thousands	1,000	Thousands	1,000	Thousands	1,000	Thousands	1,000	Thousands	1,000	Thousands	1,000	Thousands	1,000
Nuts and preparations:															
Almonds	Lb.	5	29	5	16	153	274	153	274	92	157	92	157	92	157
Brazil nuts	Lb.	528	363	528	190	24,949	24,318	24,949	24,318	5,264	6,928	5,264	6,928	5,264	6,928
Cashew nuts	Lb.	4,927	5,786	4,927	3,090	57,504	51,020	57,504	51,020	23,302	26,376	23,302	26,376	23,302	26,376
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared ..	Lb.	8,020	8,251	8,020	1,034	105,477	94,286	105,477	94,286	13,091	12,266	13,091	12,266	13,091	12,266
Pistache nuts	Lb.	1,366	2,659	1,366	771	1,412	10,375	1,412	10,375	5,693	5,379	5,693	5,379	5,693	5,379
Other	---	3/	433	3/	583	3/	10,624	3/	10,624	6,886	7,053	6,886	7,053	6,886	7,053
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oilseeds and products:															
Oils, edible and inedible -															
Cacao butter	Lb.	1,208	2,600	1,208	645	1,231	9,273	1,231	9,273	4,814	6,242	4,814	6,242	4,814	6,242
Carnauba wax	Lb.	1,051	1,476	1,051	458	675	9,517	675	9,517	3,825	3,604	3,825	3,604	3,825	3,604
Castor oil	Lb.	5,796	11,527	5,796	667	1,124	76,895	1,124	76,895	96,211	9,489	96,211	9,489	96,211	9,489
Coconut oil	Lb.	46,083	49,638	46,083	5,476	6,487	316,013	6,487	316,013	35,082	41,523	35,082	41,523	35,082	41,523
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	7,960	3,861	7,960	2,003	1,199	34,252	1,199	34,252	10,564	11,344	10,564	11,344	10,564	11,344
Palm oil	Lb.	0	818	0	0	84	6,050	84	6,050	5,192	525	5,192	525	5,192	525
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	2,988	6,581	2,988	392	894	54,890	894	54,890	65,643	8,113	65,643	8,113	65,643	8,113
Tung oil	Lb.	2,392	1,909	2,392	598	421	18,678	421	18,678	5,743	4,703	5,743	4,703	5,743	4,703
Other	Lb.	2,590	2,070	2,590	492	439	20,608	439	20,608	3,951	3,257	3,951	3,257	3,951	3,257
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	70,068	80,480	70,068	10,731	12,554	546,176	12,554	546,176	601,947	88,800	601,947	88,800	601,947	88,800
Oilseeds -															
Copra	Lb.	25,110	89,264	25,110	1,913	7,529	423,165	7,529	423,165	500,994	40,167	500,994	40,167	500,994	40,167
Sesame seed	Lb.	3,365	4,329	3,365	466	536	15,311	536	15,311	2,293	2,441	2,293	2,441	2,293	2,441
Other	---	3/	78	3/	203	3/	203	3/	203	1,593	1,582	1,593	1,582	1,593	1,582
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	7,421	8,494	7,421	205	244	73,319	244	73,319	34,468	981	34,468	981	34,468	981
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sugar and related products:															
Cane sugar	S.Ton.	227	261	227	37,205	26,695	2,787	2,812	2,787	420,642	318,683	2,812	420,642	2,787	318,683
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	25,077	15,479	25,077	3,093	1,489	175,626	1,489	175,626	150,295	16,780	150,295	16,780	150,295	16,780
Other	---	3/	457	3/	457	433	3/	433	3/	5,495	5,055	5,495	5,055	5,495	5,055
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vegetables and preparations:															
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	1,099	1,098	1,099	549	599	9,167	599	9,167	5,213	2,947	5,213	2,947	5,213	2,947
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ..	Lb.	6,370	8,748	6,370	831	1,065	82,918	1,065	82,918	82,493	10,147	82,493	10,147	82,493	10,147
Fresh or dried -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cucumbers	Lb.	13,214	17,031	13,214	1,245	1,279	51,826	1,279	51,826	70,362	4,849	70,362	4,849	70,362	4,849
Garlic	Lb.	2,451	3,016	2,451	321	393	14,145	393	14,145	2,275	1,661	2,275	1,661	2,275	1,661
Onions	Lb.	17,642	11,344	17,642	909	520	45,759	520	45,759	32,162	1,739	32,162	1,739	32,162	1,739
Potatoes, white	Lb.	13,823	32,336	13,823	268	1,299	67,281	1,299	67,281	250,236	7,148	250,236	7,148	250,236	7,148
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	54,324	59,073	54,324	5,808	6,438	153,714	6,438	153,714	153,904	16,304	153,904	16,304	153,904	16,304
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	9,751	8,979	9,751	203	216	84,477	216	84,477	87,388	1,896	87,388	1,896	87,388	1,896
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	1,366	1,969	1,366	223	248	10,307	248	10,307	12,987	1,859	12,987	1,859	12,987	1,859
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	23,933	53,998	23,933	841	1,780	182,905	1,780	182,905	259,858	8,210	259,858	8,210	259,858	8,210
Other	---	3/	2,620	3/	2,620	3,217	3/	3,217	3/	19,529	22,927	19,529	22,927	19,529	22,927
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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Table 18.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-February 1964-65

Country	Agricultural			Country			Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports
			-- Thousand dollars --						-- Thousand dollars --
Greenland	3	8	0	8	116,652	0	20,626	1,646	42
Canada	384,249	122,324	5,672	0	0	0	43,611	40,726	102
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is. .	1	0	0	0	0	0	288,797	14,136	3,631
Latin American Republics:							13,032	3,699	652
Mexico	49,835	141,713	56,212	85,501	0	0	267,842	48,008	7,717
Guatemala	6,517	37,959	33,529	4,430	0	0	103,714	7,402	1,522
El Salvador	4,964	18,276	16,529	1,747	0	0	92,318	45,376	6,313
Honduras	2,794	23,364	20,859	2,505	0	0	261,234	24,172	1,943
Nicaragua	3,437	19,546	9,125	10,421	0	0	6,164	377	1
Costa Rica	3,489	30,463	24,823	5,640	0	0	5,923	1,050	65
Panama	7,682	19,660	19,019	641	0	0	1,107	661	68
Cuba	0	2,564	0	2,564	0	0	4,591	248	11
Haiti	5,758	9,772	6,399	3,373	0	0	39,122	7,785	1,122
Dominican Republic	12,861	68,997	30,204	38,793	0	0	10,087	754	8
Colombia	12,275	150,003	144,413	5,590	0	0	1,061	2/	0
Venezuela	46,150	8,354	7,749	605	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	7,203	59,709	53,638	6,071	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	19,278	55,171	26,470	28,701	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	8,950	1,992	1,001	991	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	20,699	2,828	70	2,758	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	91,854	279,150	227,810	51,340	0	0	36,430	19,976	88
Paraguay	2,560	5,404	607	4,797	0	0	11,496	1,240	528
Uruguay	1,402	7,708	58	7,650	0	0	56,865	28,542	1,307
Argentina	10,426	46,042	10,888	35,154	0	0	11,383	4,041	411
Total L. A. Republics	318,134	988,675	689,403	299,272	0	0	73	7	2/
Other Latin America:							150,582	49,217	4,113
British Honduras	1,327	5,933	4,800	1,133	0	0	815	30	13
Canal Zone	134	8	8	0	0	0	56,868	11,787	432
Bermuda	3,517	0	0	0	0	0	21,836	24,960	328
Bahamas	7,654	1,561	12	1,549	0	0	2,488	165	62
Jamaica	11,864	9,323	932	8,391	0	0	1,606	817	258
Leeward and Windward Is. .	1,354	635	284	351	0	0	25,949	38,768	1,303
Barbados	1,146	940	0	940	0	0	237	552	317
Trinidad and Tobago	6,352	4,199	811	3,388	0	0	1,575,812	378,098	32,568
Netherlands Antilles	6,198	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
French West Indies	864	3,450	936	2,514	0	0	1,867	2,250	1,772
British Guiana	2,521	4,809	35	4,774	0	0	5,190	3,163	1,008
Surinam	1,790	184	180	4	0	0	2,462	4,462	2,361
French Guiana	58	4	0	4	0	0	27,915	12,869	1,229
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	41,078	968	207
Total Latin America	362,913	1,019,736	697,401	322,335	0	0	6,502	0	0
Europe:							2,898	2/	0
Iceland	2,778	236	90	146	0	0	7,650	20	0
Sweden	36,653	1,601	59	1,542	0	0	305	1,027	973

Continued -

Table 18.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country, July-February 1964-65 - Continued

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports	Imports			Exports	Imports	
		Total	Comple- mentary			Total	Comple- mentary
Asia - Continued:							
Aden	743	83	62	21			
Bahrain	676	0	0	0			
Afghanistan	237	792	0	792			
India	311,836	48,176	15,317	32,859			
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	0			
Pakistan	106,040	8,088	2,926	5,162			
Nepal	38	0	0	0			
Ceylon	2,809	19,195	19,171	24			
Burma	7,788	4	4	0			
Thailand	7,467	11,937	5,972	5,965			
Viet-Nam	39,022	1,635	1,318	317			
Laos	778	43	43	0			
Cambodia	107	1,648	1,648	0			
Malaysia	7,635	42,804	41,011	1,793			
Indonesia	8,757	74,197	72,122	2,075			
Philippines	40,007	201,095	5,235	195,860			
Macao	272	0	0	0			
Other S. and S.E. Asia	7	37	37	0			
China	0	0	0	0			
Outer Mongolia	0	1,407	0	1,394			
North Korea	0	0	0	0			
Korea, Republic of	68,625	4,431	3,407	1,024			
Hong Kong	27,178	1,773	197	1,576			
Taiwan	51,746	12,622	2,158	10,464			
Japan	437,752	25,545	10,291	15,254			
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	12,242	4	0	4			
Total Asia	1,228,110	480,275	188,482	291,793			
Australia and Oceania:							
Australia	20,650	130,009	410	129,599			
New Guinea	155	882	882	0			
New Zealand and W. Samoa	3,084	75,366	20,632	54,734			
British W. Pacific Is.	439	6,246	29	6,217			
French Pacific Islands	1,188	68	65	3			
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	1,271	0	0	0			
Total Australia and Oceania	26,787	212,571	22,018	190,553			
Africa:							
Morocco	13,887	1,353	759	594			
Algeria	11,753	1,088	154	4			
Tunisia	5,502	1,088	13	1,075			
Libya	1,106	0	0	0			
United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	96,727	14,846	99	14,747			
Sudan	5,335	1,260	83	1,177			
Africa - Continued:							
Aden	743	83	62	21			
Bahrain	676	0	0	0			
Afghanistan	237	792	0	792			
India	311,836	48,176	15,317	32,859			
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	0			
Pakistan	106,040	8,088	2,926	5,162			
Nepal	38	0	0	0			
Ceylon	2,809	19,195	19,171	24			
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1/ Not available by countries.
2/ Less than \$500.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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